

BRITISH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS; MR. ASQUITH TAKES WAR PORTFOLIO

Chief of Staff and Adjutant-General Declining to Withdraw Resignations, Among Premier's Reasons for Announced Action

COMMONS ADDRESSED

Cabinet Chief Informs Parliament He Will Take Necessary Steps at Once, Resigns as Representative of East Fife

law that the war minister should be a civilian.
Colonel Seely's position in the cabinet is owing largely to the influence of Winston Churchill. Like Colonel Seely Mr. Churchill was an officer before he was a politician, and like Colonel Seely he broke away from the Unionist party and went over to the Liberals.
This desertion, as it is regarded in Unionist ranks, has never been forgiven, and the two officers are amongst the most unpopular ministerialists, so far as the opposition is concerned. That Colonel Seely made a tremendous false step is unquestionable. His own excuse is that he was absent from the cabinet council when the decision was taken.
The Unionists, however, point to the fact that his interpretation of the cabinet's decision was endorsed by Lord Morley, who was present, and that, whether or no he was present, the undertaking of the secretary of state for war to the officers must be regarded as binding.

Comment by T. P. O'Connor

At the end of the questions Premier Asquith rose and announced that Colonel Seely had resigned his position as secretary of state for war and that this resignation had been accepted. He also announced that both the chief of staff, Field Marshal Sir John French, and Adj.-Gen. Sir John Ewart had declined to withdraw their resignations and had retired from the army council.
In these circumstances, Mr. Asquith announced that he had determined to himself assume the responsibilities of the war office. He would take Colonel Seely's place without delay, but he would retire from the House of Commons in accordance with the law until such time as it pleased his constituents in East Fife to sanction his return by reelecting him.

BRITISH PARTIES SHAPING MATTERS FOR AN ELECTION

LONDON—A by-election in a really representative constituency would be an invaluable indication of public opinion at the present moment. As it is, both parties have taken to their tents, and neither of them seems in the least concerned to do more than to create a really effective political cry for the forthcoming election.

On the government side it is the army against the people. On the opposition side it is a plot to coerce Ulster by force. Both are effective in their way, but the balance is probably on the side of the government. The very fact that the army bill is an annual and not a permanent enactment is proof of the uneasiness which has existed in the thought of the radical section of the community since the days of Pridmore's Purge.

Even when the army was placed on a regular basis at the restoration it was found impossible, owing mainly to the Tory opposition, for the crown to obtain anything but an annual army bill.

Added to this hereditary instinct on the radical side is the bitterness which has grown up of late years in the labor ranks owing to the employment of troops during strikes. Labor leaders have not forgotten that Hyde Park was turned into a camp a year or two ago when the railway men and colliers came out in union.

Unionist Position
In their opinion the Unionist leaders have played into their hands. They will not forget Bonar Law's admission in the House of Commons that the right claimed for the officers today in Ulster must be extended to the private tomorrow in the strike district, and nothing, in their opinion, would suit them better than a general election on such a cry.

A weak point in the present moment is the government at the present moment is the fact that Field Marshal Sir John French and Adjutant-General Sir John Ewart have so far declined to withdraw their resignations.

It is becoming recognized that there is no chance of persuading these two officers to alter their standpoint, which is one of personal honor toward the officers under their command.

When the House meets today the prime minister will probably be forced to admit that the Government has failed to retain the services of these officers, and in such circumstances it is hard to see how Colonel Seely, who committed them to the step they have taken, can possibly be retained at the war office.

Lewis Harcourt, colonial secretary, and Reginald McKenna, home secretary, are already being nominated by cabinet makers as Colonel Seely's successor. There is indeed an open war in the radical ranks against him.

Colonel Seely's Radicalism

One great radical paper points out that when Colonel Seely deserted the Unionist party for the radicals, he did not leave his Tory traditions behind him, and that in spite of everything he remains first of all an English officer today, and the very fact that he was an officer means that the Liberal Government has itself broken the unwritten

TOLL EXEMPTION REPEAL CERTAIN, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Also Denies Administration Entered Into Any Bargain With Great Britain Involving Mexico Policy Support

NO PARTY SPLIT SEEN

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today discussed the charge made on the floor of the House in the toll debate by Representative Knowland, of California, that the administration had entered into a bargain with Great Britain whereby toll exemption was to be eliminated in return for England's support on the administration Mexican policy.

In reply to the specific question whether he had any deal with Sir William Tyrrell, secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the President said:
"Of course that answers itself. It is just the crowning insult of a number of insults which have been introduced into this debate."

The President also expressed deep regret that what had promised to be a dignified debate had seemed to degenerate into an organized attempt to discredit the administration.

The President insisted, however, that while this was a great pity, it only makes the ultimate result—repeal of the toll exemption—more certain.

The President was careful to point out that not all of those who differed with him are participating in what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation. This action, he believes, is confined to a very small minority in Congress.

Cites Platform Charges

The President insisted that the charge that he was violating the party platform was not well founded. He pointed

(Continued on page eight, column five)

COMITAJIS TAKE PLACE OF GREEK TROOPS IN EPIRUS

ATHENS—Condition of things in the Epirus is going steadily from bad to worse. The new government in Durrës seems to have neither the ability nor the power to meet the situation, and as the Greek troops are withdrawn from the country their place is apparently being taken by the comitajis, which acknowledge no authority but that of the provisional government which has been set up by Dr. Zogoropoulos.

BOSTON "CLEAN UP" TO START ON MAY 3

Boston and about 20 other New England cities and towns are to start a "Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign" on May 3 when an effort will be made to improve the appearance of houses, back yards, highways and byways.

There is a Boston committee, of which Mrs. Thomas Sherwin of Commonwealth avenue is chairman, besides chairmen of the 11 sanitary districts into which the city has been divided.

BROOKLINE WOMAN TO LECTURE

Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp of Brookline lectures in Lawrence hall, Harvard University, this afternoon on her system of instructing children in music.

CHINESE PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO SEEK KRUPPS LOAN HIMSELF

Proposition to Aid Kuang Provinces Refused by Government While Yuan Shih-Kai Continues His Efforts to Raise Funds With Which to Pay the Army

PEKING—Dr. Parker of the China Inland Mission, has stated it as his opinion that the White Wolf has proclaimed war on all Christians and that the missions in Shensi are in serious danger.

As a matter of fact the White Wolf seems to be equally impartial in his views respecting either Chinese or non-Chinese inhabitants who come within the range of his depredations.

The question at the moment is whether the troops are either willing or able to oppose him. One regiment, at any rate, has gone over to him and there is very little to show that the army is in the least likely to put down brigandage at present.

The President's one hold upon what is called the army consists in the fact that he is paying them out of the gold which comes from abroad. If this stream should dry up, the loyalty of the army which has so far succeeded in enabling the President to remain a prisoner in the "Forbidden City" may be trusted to evaporate.

It is fear of this undoubtedly which is behind the President in the persistent efforts he is making to raise funds, and this is the real cause which is extending the present golden hour of the conces-

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CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS HEAR SOCIAL WORKER

Harry J. Atkinson, secretary of the Congregational social service commission, spoke at the weekly Congregational ministers' meeting in Pilgrim hall this morning on "The Social Problem." In his talk he spoke of the working of efficiency systems reducing the number of workers instead of increasing their efficiency.

ACCOUNTING CITED BY STATE AUDITOR

Frank H. Pope, state auditor, appeared before the sub-committee of the committee on ways and means and public institutions at the State House today upon the proposed consolidation of the board of economy and efficiency. He said that the state auditing department has absolute authority over the accounting system of every institution of the state. He had met with no lack of help from any of the institutions in regard to accounting.

Col. Roger Wolcott of the state board of insanity conducted the hearing. Walter E. Fernald, executive head of the Waverley School for the Feeble Minded at Waltham and the Templeton colony and farm, also testified.

HARVARD SQUARE CHANGES SOUGHT

That the Boston Elevated railway be ordered to provide at its Harvard square station in Cambridge a more convenient method of transfer, either by running cars on the surface into the square or by installing escalators from the lowest level underground to the surface, is sought in a petition filed today with the public service commission by Putnam, Putnam & Bell, Boston attorneys.

Of the 6000 persons daily using the Harvard square station, it is claimed that 4000 are given transfers and are obliged to climb two flights of stairs to reach the surface cars.

PHILADELPHIA LOAN ILLEGAL

PHILADELPHIA—It will be impossible for this city to hold the special election to pass on the \$12,900,000 loan for city improvements tomorrow as a result of the supreme court decision today that the ordinance authorizing it was illegal.

The court issued an injunction against holding the election and this action will indefinitely postpone the loan unless a new ordinance which will satisfy the court's requirements can be prepared.

SCHOOL PUPILS SEE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—A large delegation of New England high school students came to shake hands with the President in the White House East room today. Schools represented are Hamilton, Merrimack and Essex, Mass., at the instance of Representative A. P. Gardner; and Kingston, Seaboard, Nantucket, Edgartown, Falmouth, Sandwich, Provincetown and Chatham, at instance of Representative T. C. Thacher.

APPOINTMENTS ARE CONFIRMED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The selectmen have confirmed the following appointments, to take effect today: Highway superintendent, Oscar H. Starkweather, salary \$2000; chief of police, James J. Pollard, salary, \$1200; town counsel, Maynard E. S. Clemons, salary \$500; forest warden and fire inspector, William E. Cade; registrars of voters, Fred E. Bunker, James F. Curley, P. J. Kelley and Frederick S. Hartshorne; inspector of milk, Harry A. Simonds; inspector of animals, Palmer Corbett. Mr. Corbett's remuneration is increased to \$200.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS FORMED

Twenty-five men formed an organization of Irish volunteers at the John Boyle O'Reilly hall, Dudley street, last evening to seek admission to the Irish Volunteers of America and help home rule in Ireland. John J. Collins started the organization.

FEDERAL ENGINEERS TO DECIDE ON MYSTIC RIVER DEVELOPMENT



Present day scene on site of old-time shipyard in Medford

Action will be taken by the board of the United States engineers at Washington tomorrow or Wednesday on the plans for development of the Mystic river for which the Mystic Valley Waterways Association, the boards of trade and the city governments of Malden, Everett, Medford and Somerville have been working. It is proposed to remove 100,000 cubic yards of shoal material between dredged channels on the north and south sides of the river. New enterprises along the banks of the river require navigable water.
Recently the federal government appropriated \$80,000 for the dredging of the Mystic river channel. The plan prepared by Mr. Harrison, however, was much broader than that adopted by Congress and called for the widening, straightening and deepening of the channel to a point near the Cradock bridge in Medford. Congressman Roberts, Senator Lodge and the engineers were asked to have the \$80,000 go towards an appropriation for straightening the channel.
Following approval by the army engineers, the question will be reported to the war department and the appropriation needed will then be asked of Congress. In addition, an appropriation for relocating and deepening the metropolitan sewer system under the Mystic will be necessary.
Dredging of the river is proposed to begin near the Mystic docks in Charlestown and extend through Malden into Medford, opening a large area in Everett, Malden and Medford to industrial development.

GERMANY SAID TO BE DIVIDING OIL PURCHASES

Berlin Press Declares That While Great Mass of Oil Will Come From America It Will Not Be Exclusively From the Standard

SUPPORT IS EXPECTED

BERLIN—The press is devoting considerable space to the question of what is known as the German oil monopoly. It is pointed out that the great mass of oil imports will still come from America, but that they will not come so exclusively as formerly from the Standard Oil Company but in some measure from other companies which have hitherto been unable to compete with the Standard.

This policy, it is declared, is of course aimed simply at the trust, and so far from receiving any opposition in Washington should receive the warmest support of the President, whose policy on such subjects is being exactly reflected in Berlin.

NEW WILSON LINER ARRIVES IN PORT WITH GOOD CARGO

On her initial voyage the new Wilson liner Colorado, Capt. J. C. Clark, reached a berth at Mystic docks, Charlestown today from Hull, England. She brought about 2500 tons of general cargo for this port and about 5000 tons for New York. The steamer will run regularly in the Boston-Hull service. An unusual feature of the Colorado is her two signal guns, located on the aft raised deck.

Longshoremen will work night and day to get the vessel away again as soon as possible. She was scheduled to sail last Saturday but was a week late in arriving. Congested conditions on the freight sheds may delay rapid discharge of the Colorado's cargo. Much outward cargo including about 170,000 bushels wheat awaits the steamer here.

The Colorado has a gross tonnage of 5652 tons and registered tonnage of 3568 tons. She is equipped with refrigerator accommodations for 500 tons measurement.

ITALIANS PROTEST PLANS OF AUSTRIA FOR ANTIVARI BAY

ROME—Austrian threats of occupation of the high ground above Boecche de Cattaro, which dominates Antivari bay, have produced the warmest protests throughout Italy. It is pointed out that the integrity of Montenegro is of the utmost importance to the Italian policy in the Adriatic and that the government in Rome could not possibly sit still and see such an attempt made by Austria.

FRANK E. VOGEL APPEARS

NEW YORK—Frank E. Vogel, Henry Siegel's partner, appeared here today in United States Commissioner Gilchrist's court to be examined as preliminary to close the firm's affairs. The merchandise and fixtures of the Fourteenth street store will be auctioned tomorrow.

BOSTON & MAINE SHAREHOLDERS VOTE TO SELL

Question of Disposal of Stock of Maine Central Railroad Is Defeated Twice on Motions Providing for Selling Committee

SESSION CONTINUES

Holding Company's Suffrages Are Thrown Out on Second Test—Other Corporation's Members to Take Action Tomorrow

Stockholders voted to sell the \$15,000,000 worth of Maine Central shares held by the Boston & Maine at a meeting at the North station today.

Opposition was voiced at first in a test vote to see whether a committee should be appointed to consider the advisability of disposing of the shares.

Samuel Sweetser, a small stockholder of the Boston & Maine, protested against the proposed sale on the ground that the price \$95 a share was too low.

Vice-President Hobbs, in answer to a question stated the stock had cost the company an average of 102.10 per share.

Attorney Carver proposed on behalf of a number of small stockholders that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the proposed sale and report to stockholders.

The vote on the motion that seven stockholders be appointed a committee to sell the Maine Central stock held by the Boston & Maine resulted as follows: To authorize the stockholders' committee, to sell, 2038 shares, opposed 331, 092 shares.

Another Vote Unfavorable

After some objection to the voting of proxies sent to the Boston-Maine Company, another vote was taken which barred the voting of the Boston Railroad Holding Company's stock and those proxies sent to the secretary of the Boston & Maine. The result of the second vote was: 2038 shares favoring the appointment of the stockholders committee and 2732 shares against the motion.

The Maine Central stockholders are to act on this matter tomorrow at Portland. Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central and retiring president of the Boston & Maine, has informed the stockholders of the former road that they will have an opportunity of voting to form a trust entirely in the interest of the Maine Central to purchase its stock for \$13,201,995.

The Boston & Maine owns \$15,960,100 par of Maine Central stock carried at a cost price of \$16,298,998. The proposed price of \$95 would bring into the treasury of the Boston & Maine \$5,162,095 if the transaction were entirely in cash. It is understood that the notes offered for the balance will be offered publicly supported by a syndicate of bankers.

STATE CONTROL OF ALL LICENSING BOARDS PLANNED

Appointment by the Governor of all licensing boards in the state with the exception of Boston and Fall River is proposed by Representative Robinson of Chelsea. Boards that grant licenses are now appointed by local authorities, which, Mr. Robinson says, are often subjected to influence.

Representative Robinson gave this notice to the House today when he stated that when the bill providing that the Governor appoint a licensing commission of three members for Chelsea is reached for debate he will offer an amendment to have it apply to all cities except the two mentioned, which already have such boards.

STRIKE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Nearly 600 trainmen on the Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad struck today because the company refused to reinstate a discharged trainman.

JAURES COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGN AS REPORT IS PREPARED

PARIS—Drafting of the report to be submitted by the Jaures committee to the chamber is being proceeded with, but already two members of the right have resigned as a consequence of decisions of the majority.
M. Delahaye, Royalist, has given as his reason refusal of the committee to investigate certain charges brought against members of the chambers in connection with the Rochette affair by a provincial journal.

On the other hand Georges Berry, the other member of the right, has given as his reason for resigning the fact that he insists that the majority are engaged in so drafting the report as to whitewash the ministers who are members of their own party.

Proofs of a pamphlet, La Fortune Immobilière de la France de 1890 à 1910, which is understood to be the book by M. Rochette which he claims frightened M. Caillaux into interfering on his behalf have been seized by the police and it is understood that they will be submitted to the Jaures committee.

FRENCH BUDGET AFTER ELECTION SAYS MINISTER

PARIS—The statement of M. Renault, the new minister of finance, that it will not be possible to consider the budget for the year until after the elections is additional proof of hopeless disorder in the country's finance.
The immediate result of this decision has been a statement from the Senate that it will make clear that delay has not been caused there and that the government is alone responsible for such unprecedented delay.

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French and Spanish Work Together on Morocco Issue

BASIS FOR PLAN
OF ACTION SAID
TO BE REACHED

Order and Security in Their Respective Zones Is Object of Negotiations Between Military Men of Two Nations

RAILWAY IS DELAYED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The visit of General Lyautey to Madrid to confer with General Mariano who came over specially from Morocco for the purpose, was made the occasion for great festivities, King Alfonso himself and all the leading celebrities doing everything possible to show him the greatest hospitality.

The object of the meeting between the two generals was to confer upon questions relating to Morocco and to establish the details of a plan of cooperation between the French and Spanish authorities. This will make it possible to carry out a scheme, of which the basis has already been agreed upon, and thereby help each country to bring about order and security in their respective zones.

The negotiations included the provisions for more strict supervision of the importation of arms into the country, and the total suppression of contraband of war, also the important question of the future operations in the region of Taza, and the assistance that Spain can render France, and vice versa, without leaving their respective zones of influence.

Troops to Support Each Other

In a word, the desire is to settle the minutiae of a scheme by which Spanish and French troops can morally support each other's development.

These arrangements do not necessarily mean a mutual display of force, since General Lyautey's method is essentially a peaceful penetration. It is not, therefore, as some have inferred, a question of an immediate conjoined march of the forces on Taza, but rather of cooperation on joint lines in the respective zones which will pave the way to pacific penetration.

It is well known that both France and Spain have their hands full at the present moment through the existence of many conflicting native interests, but it is hoped that these local difficulties will be largely overcome by encouraging the natives to enlist in a native force under the direction of the Kalifa, which may be described as a kind of local militia.

This would serve the dual capacity of relieving the country as well as of committing the natives to administrative

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE—"In Old Kentucky," 8.
CASTLE—"The Little Cate," 8:30.
LYRIC—"The Little Cate," 8.
CORT—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
GILLES—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
MAJESTIC—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
PARK—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
SHREVE—"The Little Cate," 8:15.
TREMONT—"The Little Cate," 8:15.

Concerts

Tuesday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., concert by Mrs. Evelyn Scott, soprano; assisted by Howard White, bass, 7:45.
Thursday, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., Virginia Slicker trio.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Carl Flesch, soloist.
Saturday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., piano recital, Harold Bauer, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Carl Flesch, soloist.
Sunday, Huntington avenue theater, 3 p. m., concert by people's orchestra, Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt and John Chipman, soloists; Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., piano recital, Ignace J. Paderewski.

Other Entertainments

Tremont Temple—"David Copperfield" in films, 2, 8, daily.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20.
BELASCO—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20.
COHAN—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
CORT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
GILLES—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
MAJESTIC—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
PARK—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
SHREVE—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
FINE ARTS—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
HOLLYWOOD—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
LYRIC—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
MAJESTIC—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
PARK—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
SHREVE—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.

discipline, and so relieve the present point of obstruction. Other questions of a more important character, especially the Tangier Fez railway and the international regulations for Tangiers, were discussed.

Railway Work Is Hindered

The railway has been considerably delayed, not, as has been extensively reported, in consequence of the state of disorder that exists in that part of the French zone through which the new line passes, but simply owing to the fact that neither the French nor Spanish Parliaments have yet approved of the agreement with the railway company. The most difficult question of all is that of Tangiers, and here there is a real obstacle to be overcome, since Spain is opposed to the right claimed by the Sultan to nominate a delegate to the municipality of Tangiers.

The reason for Spain's opposition is that this would, in effect, give France a double vote, and would consequently confer on the Sultan the power to influence the nominations of the numerous functionaries appointed by this body, thus placing the whole of the appointments in the hands of France to the possible exclusion of all Spanish representatives. The fact that the two countries are now in substantial accord will, alone, do much to quell the opposition which has hitherto largely been maintained on the strength of the known differences existing between them, and it is hoped that the resourcefulness of the resident general will do the rest.

BUTTER SHIPPED
FROM VICTORIA IN
LARGE QUANTITIES

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—During the week ending Jan. 29 a total of 12,785 boxes of butter, weighing 325 tons, was inspected in Victoria for export to places beyond the Commonwealth. Of this total, 12,341 boxes were of butter in bulk, weighing 308½ tons; 91 were of butter in pats weighing 2½ tons, and 353 were of butter in tins weighing 14½ tons.

The United Kingdom was the destination of most of the butter, only 189 boxes being for export to South Africa, and 370 for export to eastern and other ports. Of the 12,226 boxes marked for export to the United Kingdom 7518 were of salted and 4708 were of unsalted butter.

The actual exports amounted to 350 tons during the same week, of which 337 tons went to the United Kingdom and 22 to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the exported butter was £29,490.

KING TO VISIT
THE LACE WORKS
AT NOTTINGHAM

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is announced that the King and Queen will visit Nottingham on June 24. They will arrive from London about midday, and will drive to Wollaton hall, where they will have luncheon with Lord and Lady Middleton. A visit will then be paid to the lace and hosiery factories of Nottingham, and their Majesties will afterwards go on to Welbeck Abbey, where they will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Their Majesties will also pay a visit to Hull on June 26 to open the new joint dock of the Northeastern and Hull and Barnsley railway companies, which has been under construction for eight years. When completed it will have cost almost £3,000,000.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS NOTED
IN ANTWERP RUBBER MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—According to recent reports the month of January of the present year shows the first appreciable tendency toward improved conditions in the Antwerp rubber market that has been recorded since 1910.

Prices that had remained stationary in December, and even during the first few days of the present year, finally advanced in consequence of a slightly increased consumption in the United States, and in view of circumstances threatening serious reductions in the supplies from three important sources. The cocoa market has been on the decline since the end of December, 1913, but at the end of January prices showed signs of improvement. It is of interest in this



Lord Curzon on step of British National Gallery, speaking to group of press representatives

ITALY'S POSITION
IN LIBYA TOLD BY
SIGNOR GIOLITTI

Had Not Government Established Itself There When It Did, It Is Declared That Other Powers Would Have Done So

FINANCES DISCUSSED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—As was foreseen by one part of the Italian press, and as already cabled to the Monitor, Signor Giolitti has resigned. He has always resigned easily and, as in the present case, has not always left behind him a situation that made his successor's position easy or durable.

It will be remembered that Signor Giolitti addressed the Chamber on March 4 on the subject of the Libyan war, its finances and the attitude that members should take thereon. As to the financial system adopted by the government, he said that, although it was one adopted in other countries, he nevertheless preferred the English system, namely, to prepare estimates of expenses and then

connection to note the steady increase in the exports of this product from the Congo of recent years. In 1902 the exports amounted to but 14 tons, while the returns for the present day show an amount of 967 tons.

The area devoted to the cultivation of cocoa in the Congo is said to be about 3800 hectares. The production of palm oil in the Congo continues to attract increased attention, the market in these products having been well sustained during the entire month of January, and a gradual advance in quotations brought prices to a maximum of 78.25 and 73.50. The shipments of 4300 carats of diamonds by the steamship Albertville brings the total amount of Congo diamonds imported since June last to some 12,000 carats.

to ask Parliament for its approval of an outlay in accordance with the budget.

As to the concrete question of Italy's position in Libya, Signor Giolitti's words might be condensed by a paraphrase of the President MacMahon's "J'y suis, j'y reste." Italy was in Libya, and Italy could not leave Libya, especially in view of the fact that had not Italy established herself in Libya when she did, other powers would have done so.

Military Conduct Defended

Regarding another phase of the Italian policy, the prime minister said: "We did not wish to assail the enemy, Turkey, in its vital parts, because we did not wish to assume the responsibility for stirring up the Balkan conflagration." His defense of the military conduct of the war was not particularly impressive, but to answer the copious criticism on this subject would have taken more time than his speech allowed.

Finally, he said that the Chamber, by sustaining the government by a vote approving the ordered discussion of the bill for the Libyan expenses, would not vote confidence in government or lack of confidence, but would express the intention of maintaining the Libyan conquests, and that Italy should stay where it was.

Although this speech asked for a vote of confidence without confidence, as the Secolo said when the result was known, it had its effect. As has been already stated the vote was heavily in the government's favor, so far as it expressed the intention that Italy should retain its Libyan conquests.

Contracts Are Criticized

The Banco di Roma, the repository of large sums of Vatican and Clerical funds during the war, had certain government contracts and these contracts were the subject of criticism in the Chamber. The Deputy Soderini, a Clerical, and connected with the Banco di Roma, defended the institution. Between him and the deputy who attacked the Banco di Roma an interesting dialogue arose.

The government some time ago issued a decree that buying and selling lands in Libya, without its permission, should be prohibited, but the parliamentary critic asserted that the Banco di Roma had already bought 80 large pieces of property. Such questions as this must loosen Radical support of the government, and, as has been stated in previous despatches, there has been too much weighty criticism of the financial methods of the government to be waived aside.

LARGE AREA IS
CULTIVATED IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Despite the rapid expansion of land settlement in South Australia during recent years there remains on Eyre's peninsula and the district east of the river Murray alone an area of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres of crown lands, the greater proportion of which is suitable for wheat growing.

The work of surveying these lands, most of which will be served by railways, is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and as this and other preliminary work is completed blocks will be made available for settlement from time to time during the next few years.

In proportion to population South Australia last season had the largest area under crops of any of the Australian states, being nearly one fourth of the whole. The total area cropped in the Commonwealth for 1912-13 aggregated 13,038,949 acres, giving an average of 27.5 acres per head of population.

The proportion for each of the states was: South Australia, 7.12 acres per head; New South Wales, 2.10 acres per head; Victoria, 2.95 acres; Queensland, 1.05 acres; Western Australia, 3.92 acres; and Tasmania, 1.45 acres per head.

SERVIA HOLDS TO ITS POSITION
WITH REGARD TO ORIENT ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Serb delegates, now in Vienna, are carrying on negotiations with regard to the future possession of the Orient railway. The concession granted to the company for the exploitation of the line, was originally for 50 years, 10 of which have already expired.

It is calculated that the company makes 17,000,000 annually from the disputed section of the railroad, and on this basis Serbia proposes to purchase the line at a price which should in no case exceed 1,500,000,000.

The alternative proposal of internationalization of the line, put forward by France does not commend itself to Serbia. She does not so much object to the

SUFFRAGISTS IN SCOTLAND
PROTEST ACTION OF POLICE

Glasgow Deputation Waits on Magistrates Following Campden-Hill Affair—Details of the Rokeby Venus Incident—Closing of Many Galleries

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Events in the suffrage campaign have recently been of such a nature as to call for repeated reference in the Monitor cables. Mrs. Pankhurst had scarcely been arrested in Glasgow than the wrecking of the Rokeby Velasquez by a prominent member of the Women's Social and Political Union took place.

This outrage has called forth more indignation than any other of the militant actions. Its perpetrator, Miss Mary Richardson, however, lost no time in informing the world of the purpose of her act; she managed on her arrival at the police station to send a communication to the headquarters of the union in which she explained that justice was an element of beauty, as much as color and outline on canvas, and that the defacing of the Rokeby Venus was to call the world's attention to the treatment which Mrs. Pankhurst was enduring at the hands of the government in her fight to procure justice for womanhood.

Premeditation Is Indicated

Again, at her trial, Miss Richardson showed clearly that her act was premeditated, in the full sense of that word, that she had taken into consideration the value, not merely monetary, of the masterpiece she was destroying, and that putting aside her own artistic sensibilities, she had acted in accordance with a standard of values which held justice to be an integral part of beauty, and set greater store on the safety of a woman such as Mrs. Pankhurst, than on that of a picture, however great its artistic value.

Before Robert Wallace, K. C., Miss Richardson was charged with wilfully and maliciously damaging the Velasquez Rokeby Venus. Her act having been premeditated, the prisoner pleaded guilty and in her speech in defense following that of the prosecuting counsel, Travers Humphrey, again gave her reasons for her action.

She had been an art student she said, and probably cared for art as much as any one who was in the gallery on the morning of the outrage; but she cared for justice more than she did for art, and she firmly believed that when the nation shut its eyes to justice and preferred to have women denied justice and ill-treated and tortured, then she considered that her action was understandable. Women had knocked in vain at the door of administrators, archbishops, and even at that of the King himself. The government had closed all the doors on the women.

A sentence of six months imprisonment was passed on Miss Richardson, the judge explaining that owing to an anomaly in the law this was the maximum sentence he could inflict.

General Closing Ordered

The immediate effect of the defacement of the National Gallery Velasquez was to cause a panic among keepers and trustees of galleries and museums. A general closing order was issued, which affected the National gallery, the Wallace collection, the National Portrait gallery, the state apartments at Windsor, Hampton Court Palace and Holyrood Palace. Commenting on this wholesale closing of the doors of the national art treasures to the public, the Morning Post said "the present terror will, we fear, be regarded by the militants as a complete capitulation to their measures on the part of the authorities."

In Scotland the suffragists have not

been idle since the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst. Window smashing has been resorted to in Glasgow, and Robertland house, near Stewarton, Ayrshire, has been burnt to the ground. The same allegations of brutality on the part of the police as were made after the Campden hill affair have been brought against the Glasgow constables.

A deputation of prominent local suffragists waited on the magistrates of Glasgow to register a protest, and a statement was made by Miss Janie Allan, one of the best known of the Scottish suffragists, to the effect that women had been struck by police truncheons and that sworn statements to the cases she was referring to could be given. Miss Allan also spoke of the indignities which Mrs. Pankhurst was subjected to after her arrest. This conduct on the part of the authorities had, Miss Allan said, aroused strong indignation among a very large body of men and women.

NEW SOUTH WALES
PLANS FOR EXHIBIT
AT SAN FRANCISCO

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The delay in the announcement of the New South Wales government's intention to take part in the San Francisco exhibition of 1915 was explained recently by Mr. Holman, the premier. It was due entirely to the difficulties which arose in the effort to bring all the states governments into line in the matter.

All the states, it is now understood, will arrange exhibits which will give visitors to the exhibition an excellent idea of the possibilities of the Commonwealth, but some states are still unwilling to take any financial responsibility.

The New South Wales government had never any intention of refusing to take part in the exhibition, and preparations will now be made to send to San Francisco an exhibit worthy of the state.

WALLS OF NANKING
TO BE DISMANTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—The announcement has been made that the government has acceded to the petition of Feng Kuochang, the Tutuh, and Han, the civil governor of Kiangsu, for leave to demolish that part of the old walls of Nanking which fronts the river.

The presentation of the petition was chiefly due to the merchants who have long contended that as long as the walls remain, the city offers every inducement to rebel bands to make it their headquarters. It is also claimed that commerce will benefit to a very great extent by the proposed demolition.

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Japan Has Buddhist Inquiry Aid for British Workgirls

TEMPLE FUNDS ARE INVOLVED IN KYOTO CASE

Substantiation of Charges, It Is Said, Will Be Serious Blow to West Honganji, the Most Influential Branch of Sect

PUBLIC IS INTERESTED

(By the Monitor special correspondent)
TOKIO, Japan.—Just when the public here is deeply concerned over the "naval scandal" now under investigation, another "scandal" of importance is reported from Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, where the coronation of the new Emperor is to be held in the coming autumn. It involves high officials of the West Honganji (Buddhist) pontificate. Already five priests are under arrest charged with embezzling funds belonging to the temple.

The exact amount of money said to be misappropriated is not known, but it is alleged that those in charge of the funds, which are made up of "widow's mites," collected for religious, educational and charitable purposes, have spent large sums of money on personal luxuries and in mercenary speculations. Some of the priests arrested being the immediate subordinate of Lord Abbot Count Kozumi Otani, the head of the denomination, a section of the Japanese press is laying grave accusation at the door of His Grace, who is a brother-in-law of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan.

Seat Has Many Temples

The real significance of the affair can only be understood when the place occupied and the influence exercised by the Honganji temple and its head are fully understood. The West Honganji sect is a comparatively new denomination, but it is the most influential Buddhist sect in Japan. It has innumerable branch temples scattered all over the country, all more or less controlled and directed from the great temple at Kyoto. It is also one of the few Buddhist sects which are carrying on an active propaganda, both religious and social, most others being inactive and antiquated in their methods.

One does not find many men and women of high education and progressive ideas among the adherents of the Honganji, but it has a wonderful hold on the more ignorant masses. A characteristic instance of this popular enthusiasm for the Honganji was reported some time ago when a group of pilgrims visited the temple at Kyoto.

One night a police patrol found an old country woman lying asleep at the corner of a street. The constable asked her why she was sleeping in the open air. She replied she had no money with which to secure a night's shelter. But the policeman found a 10-yen note on her person carefully wrapped up in paper. She said she could not and would not spend that money for her own comfort. She wanted to contribute the money to the funds of the Honganji temple. For years she had denied herself all comforts to save money enough to join in a pilgrimage to the famous temple, and to donate her mite to the sacred funds.

Lord Abbot Regarded Sacred

The Lord Abbot is regarded by such people as an incarnation of Buddha—sacred and inviolable. Some years ago, the Abbot visited a certain northern city, where the Honganji has a large number of earnest followers. The Abbot and his suite were passing down a street in rickshas. A contingent of soldiers, out on drill, were coming up the way. Immediately the soldiers recognized the Abbot, military discipline could no longer be enforced. The entire company of soldiers went down upon their knees in profound reverence.

However, Count Otani is a democrat, and does not like the atmosphere of convention and superstition which surrounds him as the Lord Abbot of an influential Buddhist sect. He was educated in England, traveled extensively in Europe and speaks two or three European languages. He is good looking, powerfully built and a man of unbounded energies. He is a geographer, explorer and a sportsman, but not an enthusiastic religionist.

Some years ago, he personally conducted an expedition into India, crossing the Tibetan frontier. In 1910, he sent the Rev. Tachibana, a young priest of the Honganji, to Central Asia. The explorer returned to Japan in 1912 after exploring regions in East Turkestan and Tibet not penetrated even by Sir Anders Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer. Abbot Otani is also very fond of outdoor life. He takes a great interest in various forms of western outdoor sports now becoming increasingly popular in Japan.

Brother Sent to Games

Last year he sent his brother, Komyo Otani, who is heir to the pontificate, to participate in the Olympic games held in Osaka. The future abbot took part in a Marathon race, under incognito, and successfully won the prize.

Being a man of such disposition, it is generally admitted that he is not suited to the role of an abbot, but at the same time, it is also conceded that Count Otani is one of the most remarkable personalities in Japan. He is a born leader and "a masterful man." The present activities of the West Honganji in the spheres of religion, philanthropy

and social reform, are largely due to his untiring energy and capable leadership. He deprecates the life of solitude attendant upon the career of an old-time Buddhist abbot. He likes activities and vigorous undertakings.

It is this love of "the fight" that prompts him to carry on an aggressive religious campaign both at home and abroad, in the propagation of the Honganji doctrines of Buddhism. He is convinced that if Buddhism is to survive in this day and generation of advance and liberal ideas, it must have new leaders, capable of commanding the confidence of people, who would no longer be satisfied with conventional interpretations of the Buddhist teachings.

For this purpose, he founded schools and universities for the education of young priests. These men are now coming to the front, eager to spread the gospel of Buddha among the rising generations of Japan. It is a fact, however, that Buddhism in Japan is gradually losing its hold upon the people. Instead of being a religion, it is becoming a philosophy. At least this is true with the educated classes. The educated Japanese is highly philosophical, but he is not religious. He finds time to read Bergson and Eucken, but he does not go to Buddhist temples.

If the alleged "scandal" is substantiated, it will be a serious blow to the West Honganji, the most influential Buddhist sect in Japan. However, the matter is still under investigation, and the public is keenly interested in its developments.

GERMAN-TURKISH ASSOCIATION IS FORMED IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A German-Turkish Association has lately been formed in Berlin on similar lines to the recently formed German-Chinese Institute. The association is for the purpose of furthering economic and political relations between the two countries.

Field Marshal von der Goltz is honorable president of the association, Geheimrat Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Jaechke are chairmen, and many prominent men in trade, industry, and politics, both German and Turkish, are on the executive committee. A center has been formed for the purpose of erecting German schools of every description in Turkey, also for building and maintaining libraries and so on, and for the organization of technical institutions, all on a systematic and comprehensive scale.

Travel and research schemes will receive every support from the German side, and Turkish students coming to Germany will be assisted in every possible way. By practical means like these, Germany is steadily extending her influence and enlarging her external trade and organization in all parts of the world.

CONCILIATION IS OFFERED IN LONDON BUILDING DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The executive council of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers met to consider the London dispute over the employment of non-unionists, and decided to make an effort to settle the trouble by conciliation. The council resolved:

"That before any definite action is taken by the National Federation, the council of the London Master Builders Association and two representatives of each of the London branches of the trade unions involved be invited to meet the national building trades conciliation board in conference, for the purpose of considering and proposing some satisfactory means of securing the honorable observance of trade agreements. And, further, this council is of opinion that the board should invite to sit with it representatives of the headquarters of the operative unions affected who are not already represented on the board."

An endeavor will be made to arrange this conference at an early date.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL TO BE HEARD

(Special to the Monitor)

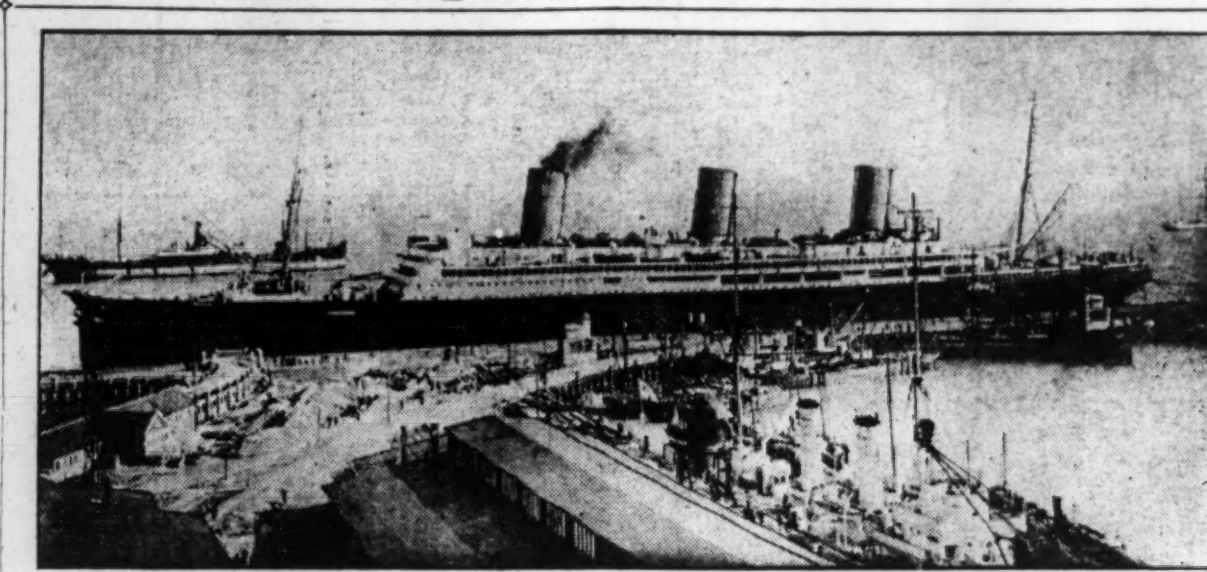
WESTMINSTER.—The home secretary has consented to receive a deputation in support of the daylight saving bill from municipalities and chambers of commerce and trade in all parts of the kingdom. The lord mayor will introduce the deputation which will include the lord mayors of York, Liverpool and Cardiff, Lord Aberconway and a number of delegates from various corporations and public bodies.

WOMEN UNIONISTS PLEAD FOR ULSTER COVENANT AID

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting of the Women's covenant committee, held recently, a letter was signed on behalf of the committee by 14 prominent women Unionists, appealing to the women of Great Britain to take part in the covenant.

It is now clear, the letter runs, that the proposal which Mr. Asquith has made with regard to the home rule bill cannot possibly satisfy Ulster and so preserve peace. Still less, of course, does it meet the just claim of Unionists that the nation should be consulted, either at a general election or by a special refer-



Picture of great steamship Imperator, showing size in comparison with other objects

ALTERATIONS TO IMPERATOR INCLUDE CHANGES IN FUNNELS

(Special to the Monitor)

CUXHAVEN, Germany.—There have been many rumors afloat as to the alterations which have lately been made in the Imperator. These alterations have certainly been extensive and include a considerable decrease in the size of the funnels.

It is stated that the vessel had a very considerable list, and in rough weather was apt to roll very considerably, and that the shortening of the funnels, as well as considerable alterations which were made in the interior of the ship, were intended to remedy this defect.

HOME WORK OF WOMEN TOPIC OF GLASGOW MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Miss Margaret Irwin, secretary for the Scottish council of women's trades, dealt in a recent lecture with the relation between the sweated home work of women and the casual employment of men.

She pointed out that the one was largely dependent on the other, and that nothing would help to remove the pressure in the sweated home industries so much as the decentralizing of labor among men, as much of the sweated work was done by the wives of casual workers, irregularly employed and inadequately paid.

It was recognized that many firms paid excellent wages and provided good conditions for their workers, and it was quite as much in the interests of these employers as the sweated workers that there should be legal regulation of the trades involved. The low wages, long hours, and general unsanitary conditions associated with the sweated industries seriously affected the standard of family life.

Miss Irwin explained the working of the trade board act, which she considered to be a valuable and beneficial measure, and stated that they looked chiefly to legislation to remedy the serious results of sweated industry.

M. BARTHOUS TALKS AT LITERARY EVENT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A dinner given in honor of the ratification of the new literary conventions between France and Brazil, and also between the former country and the Argentine Republic, by the society of the men of letters was presided over by M. Barthous, former premier.

Among the guests were numerous Brazilian and Argentine notabilities. Among the after dinner speeches those of his excellency M. Larreta and of M. Barthous were specially commended.

DUMFRIES GUILD PLAYERS PRESENT "TWELFTH NIGHT"

(Special to the Monitor)

DUMFRIES, Scotland.—One of the many signs of the great changes, which educational and other influences are working in Scotland was seen in the performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Lyceum theater at Dumfries recently, by the Dumfries Guild Players.

An interesting feature of the guild, which was formed last autumn with the object of arousing and maintaining interest in the higher forms of dramatic and kindred arts, dance, folk song, and

endium, before the United Kingdom is broken in two. After pointing out that the future action of the government is uncertain, and that any tendency to relax the opposition to home rule would therefore be disastrous, the letter continues: "It is in this belief that we call upon our fellow-men, who feel as we do, to give earnest and united support to the movement on behalf of the British women's covenant, and to promote the signing of it, in every way. There seems to be no other method by which women can express their determination to stand by Ulster and the union in this great emergency."

The Imperator is, at any rate for the moment, the world's largest liner. It has a displacement of 52,171 tons, but although so enormous it is very easily handled. Only two tugs are required to maneuver it into position alongside the special pier which has had to be constructed at Cuxhaven in order to accommodate it and the other large Hamburg-America liners now in course of construction.

The Imperator's full complement of passengers and crew is 5400, and her officers include one commodore, five captains and seven other officers with captain's certificates.

RURAL ENGLAND IN MOVEMENT FOR HIGHER WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A conference of the executives of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union and of delegates of the North Essex federation of the union was held at Saffron Walden shortly after the beginning of the labor troubles in Essex and Norfolk.

At the close of the proceedings the general secretary of the union, R. Walker, issued a statement in which he declared the struggle in North Essex to be a movement begun in the heart of rural England and extending throughout the whole of rural England.

Appeals were being received from all over the country asking to be allowed to make a move, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the union officers were prevailing on their members to refrain from sectional action. What had to be done was to leave the movement in the hands of the executive and officers of the union, and whatever was done must be a concentrated and national effort.

As a commencement North West Norfolk had decided on a demand for Kings wages and King's conditions—namely, an immediate advance from 14s. to 16s. a week and a Saturday half holiday. In North Essex the union would see that the right to combine was secured by the laborer.

FARMS PLANNED IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A farm 6000 acres in extent, situated in the midland district of the Cape province, has been secured by a Johannesburg syndicate for the purpose of cutting up into small holdings. The object of the syndicate, as in the case of the scheme near Uitenhage in which Sir Percy Fitzpatrick is interested, is the encouragement of closer settlement, and the principal industry will be the cultivation of pine-apples.

ALSACE-LORRAINE DEFENSE LEAGUE PLANS DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In a weekly review of events the North German Gazette refers to the formation of the Alsace-Lorraine defense league. No doubt, it says, is left as to its purpose. It was plainly stated in the address of Herr Haps to the members of both Houses of the Reichsland Parliament, and consists in a determination to fight all statements issued in the German press detrimental to the provinces. The Gazette takes a favorable view of the formation of this league, considering it a proof that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are keenly sensitive to public opinion in Germany concerning their country.

FRENCH LECTURERS HEARD IN RUMANIA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Tardieu of the staff of the Temps and M. Lacour-Gayet, who have visited Rumania for the purpose of delivering some lectures, received a warm welcome from every class of the population. The Rumanian press published verbatim reports of the lectures and referred specially to the marked favor shown the two Frenchmen by King Charles, who granted them interviews lasting over two hours. A dinner was given in honor of M. Tardieu by M. Bratiano.

BRITISH DUKE SOON TO SELL LAND IN SCOTLAND ESTATES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Duke of Sutherland has decided to sell a considerable portion of his estates in Scotland, and about 300,000 acres of his landed property in Sutherlandshire will be put up for auction early in October next.

The property includes, or is contiguous to, some of the land which was the subject of such a vigorous correspondence between the Duke and the chancellor of the exchequer in the early days of the year.

At that time the Duke of Sutherland, as a consequence of some statements made by Mr. Lloyd George during his land campaign, offered to sell to the state some 200,000 acres of land in Sutherlandshire. The offer was, however, not accepted.

GOVERNMENT IN BULGARIA GIVEN SMALL MAJORITY

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The final results of the Bulgarian elections have now been issued and are as follows: Ministerialists 128, Agrarians 50, Democrats 28, Socialists 21, Nationalists 9, Radicals 5, Zankovists 3.

The government majority over all the opposition parties is thus seen to be only 12, and the opinion is freely expressed that it may be found impossible to carry on the business of the country with such a small majority.

On the whole, the elections have been carried out with remarkable tranquillity, but owing to the disturbance caused by the famous bandit, Sandansky, fresh elections will have to be held in Nevrokop. Members have been returned for all the new territory and the total number of seats in the Sobranje is now 245.

BRITISH AUTHOR OF "THE RIOT ACT" DEFENDS HIS PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—James Sexton, author of the play "The Riot Act," addressed a large meeting at the Central Labor Club recently, and replied to various criticisms of the play. Great interest was aroused because representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union were present, which union had sent a written objection to Mr. Sexton.

He announced that all the objectionable matters in connection with the suffragettes, in the play, would be eliminated as soon as possible. On behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union, a London member thanked Mr. Sexton for his promise to withdraw the cause for their complaint.

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DINING ROOMS TO START ALL OVER LONDON

Knightsbridge Selected for Inauguration of Plan Because of Great Number of Dressmakers and Milliners There

EMPLOYERS IN FAVOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An extensive scheme to establish dining rooms and rest rooms in all parts of London for workgirls who have now no means of obtaining a substantial mid-day meal has been inaugurated.

At a meeting, held in furtherance of the scheme, which was attended by the Earl of Lichfield, Sir Melville Beachcroft, Lady Alice Ashley, and many others, interested in social work, Mr. Macmillan, at whose house the meeting was held, said that in conjunction with the National Organization of Girls Clubs, they had embarked on a comprehensive scheme to try to meet a crying need.

They had the sympathy and support of large employers who, for their own part, were able to provide for their employees. They were also encouraged by a letter written from the home office by Miss Squire, senior lady inspector of factories, to the effect that inspectors in the course of their work had abundant evidence of the necessity for proper dining and rest rooms for the girls.

An immediate start, he explained, would be made by instituting dining and rest rooms at Knightsbridge, a typical area, because there was such a great number of small dressmakers and milliners, employing about 1200 women and girls, for whom practically no accommodation for dinner was made. The scheme would be self-supporting, and the sum needed to start was only about £1000, which he did not consider was at all a large one.

PROGRESS SEEN IN QUEENSLAND'S LABOR CONDITIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In Queensland the progress which has taken place in closer occupation during the last 10 years is very remarkable. In the sugar industry the first award in regard to the wages to be paid to the workers in the cane fields has been made by a board under the state industrial law.

It supersedes the Commonwealth regulation and it is interesting to note that the board seem on the whole to have done a little better for the ordinary laborer. The wages of the better class workers have also been dealt with at last. Plowmen and horse drivers are to receive 9s. a day, cooks, for 10 men, 62s. per week, and so on.

This shows that on the whole the worker has by no means suffered through the federal government giving up control. The board has left the question of where the workers shall sleep and how they shall obtain their food, untouched, which clearly shows that the members who are thoroughly acquainted with the industry realize that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, and it has been left to the worker to bargain with the employer.

PRODUCE EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND TOLD BY RECORDS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The following shipments of New Zealand produce to London have been made:

By the steamer Ionic, which is due on London on April 9: 29,250 carcasses of mutton, 41,250 carcasses of lamb, 1500 quarters of beef, 26,750 boxes of butter, 14,400 crates of cheese, 22 tons of hemp, 9775 bales of wool.

By the steamer Karama, which is due on April 17: 36,250 carcasses of mutton, 51,000 carcasses of lamb, 914 quarters of beef, 3800 crates of cheese, 9575 bales of wool.

By the Star of India, which is due on April 14: 72,500 carcasses of mutton, 46,500 carcasses of lamb, 2575 quarters of beef, 11,200 bales of wool.

By the steamer Volga: 155 tons of hemp, 11,000 bales of wool, 1875 boxes of gum, and 17 cases of honey.

PRESERVATION OF OLD CHURCHES OF FRANCE IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Maurice Darres at the Universite des Annales, has again eloquently pleaded the cause of the old churches of France. There were 80,000 churches in the country, he said, and of these only 2000 were classed among historical monuments.

Fifty per cent of those churches which were under the care of the Communes were shamefully neglected, and when attempts were made by private individuals to rescue them, they were hindered in their efforts.

In the churches of France the nation had examples of French art and architecture from their very beginning. As historical monuments they also had great value since the life of the village had always clustered about them.

AEROPLANE SHOW EXHIBITS ARE SEEN BY KING GEORGE

British Ruler Displays Much Interest in Development of Flying Machines

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The International Aero and Marine exhibition organized at Olympia by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders was visited recently by the King. His Majesty made a complete tour of the building, inspecting the different exhibits closely, and showing clearly that he is following closely the development of aircraft, particularly with reference to its use in war. The visit occupied an hour and a half, and shortly afterwards the public were admitted.

The exhibition was not quite complete as the government had decided not to exhibit this year, and several leading firms also could not see their way to take part. At the same time there were many interesting machines on view, and the exhibition as a whole must have surprised many visitors who had not realized the great progress lately made in aviation.

There was a remarkable display of engines of British manufacture, and it is clear that in this department the British trade is endeavoring to draw level with continental and other manufacturers.

Among the more interesting exhibits was the flying boat designed by the Sopwith Aviation Company to withstand rough seas. This machine, which was built to the order of the admiralty, is fitted with a 200-horsepower Salmson engine, and has also a wireless telegraphic plant in the hull. Mr. Grahame-White exhibited his five-seater biplane, the Bristol company had a small scouting biplane which can fly at a speed of 95 miles per hour, and the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Limited, had on view a Henry Farman seaplane with improved floats. The latter machine was fitted with a Rouzet wireless plant which has a range of over 100 miles and is used by the admiralty and war office.

Messrs. Vickers, Limited, showed a fighting biplane, and Messrs. A. V. Roe a seaplane. The machine on which Mr. Hawker attempted to complete the Daily Mail circuit of Great Britain was also on view.



Short coat, soft front, long, wide lapels, broad collar; patch pockets; six button waistcoat; snug shoulders; narrow trousers. That's one of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx young men's suits; shown here. You'll get very fine fabrics, many imported, at \$25 and up; others as low as \$18.

The Continental
The Store of Quality and Service
Washington, Cor. Boylston St.

Entire Wheat Bread
is best for children. They like it. Get some Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour today for your children's sake.
Franklin Mills Co., 151 State St., Boston

CASE THE CAR WITH THE FAMOUS ENGINE

LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANY IN THE WORLD

100

Opening of the New Fish Pier Brings First Mackerel

Vanguard of School Coming Back for the Summer Takes Prominent Part in Inauguration of Business at South Boston Mart

EARLY TRADING BRISK

Appearance of the first fresh mackerel of the season in Boston marked the opening today of the new Commonwealth fish pier at South Boston. The catch was brought in by the steam trawler Crest and came from off Georges shoal, having been taken Wednesday with the other trawl. Capt. Michael Wise of the Crest presented his prize to C. Hunt & Co., and the mackerel were later put on exhibition in a downtown market.

Beginning a new era in the fish business of Boston, which for 30 years has been handled on historic T wharf, President William J. O'Brien of the Boston Fish Market Corporation pressed the button from his office in the administration building of the new Boston fish pier, South Boston, at 7:30 a. m. today.

Business opened with a rush, 22 fishing vessels bringing catches to the pier, most of which were large trips. Because most of the trips were from offshore grounds many of the vessels will take their catches to Gloucester to sell for salting.

Prices Normal

Prices were about normal, haddock selling for 3 1/2 cents per pound, steak cod 8 1/2 cents, market cod 4 cents, pollock 3 1/2 cents, large lake 5 1/2 cents, medium lake 3 1/2 cents and cusk 3 1/2 cents.

Appearing in a body at opening today about 25 Italians representing the Italian motor boat fleet of T wharf told William K. Bardsley, manager of the New England Fish Exchange, that they wanted to do business at the new pier and not at the Eastern Packet pier or at T wharf as has been reported.

The Italians have organized the Massachusetts Fish Men's Association, electing G. R. Fodale, president; J. Busalchi, treasurer, and R. Zaffiro, secretary. They take in the larger boats of the Italian fleet and will do business on the new pier. This leaves only the flounder fishermen, which are the smaller of the Italian dory fleet, who plan to do a small retail business at the Eastern Packet pier. No retail business will be done on the new fish pier.

Schooners in First Sale

The first sales of fish at the new pier were by the schooner W. N. Goodspeed, Capt. George Perry, to E. A. Rich Company, and the schooner Premier, Capt. William Morrissey, to Star Fish Company. The Goodspeed had 8700 pounds and the Premier 9900 pounds. First fish sent to the new pier by rail was a box of haddock from A. T. Pow of Provincetown. First sales of halibut were the 5000 pounds landed by the Premier to M. O'Donnell representing Prior & Townsend.

The first telegram to be received at the new pier was from A. E. Nickerson of Yarmouth, N. S., to Barclay, Clements & Co., received at 8:20 a. m.

Nearly 1,500,000 pounds of fresh fish were on hand at the opening of the new market today, several of the vessels having more than 100,000 pounds apiece.

Dealers are fast becoming settled in their new quarters, the entire pier being the last word in cleanliness. Considerable painting and carpentering still remain to be done, however. Fish is landed in exactly the same manner as when the dealers were on T wharf. The familiar tip carts and pitch forks are still prominent.

To Minimize Handling

When operations become settled and the work on the pier is all completed a plan will be put into effect whereby the fish will not be handled so many times, and the tip carts will be replaced by a more convenient vehicle.

The work on the cold storage plant is being pushed rapidly ahead and it probably will be completed by June.

T wharf presents a deserted appearance today. An abandoned tip cart with one wheel gone lies on the pier. The picturesque dealers' stalls have their doors shut and locked. Stragglers of the fishing fleet still remain tied up there, however, preparing to sail for the last time from the historic wharf. The schooner Gladys and Nellie is among those waiting to take on supplies.

The fishermen's league runs out on April 1 and on that date a large gang of workmen is expected to be put at work to clean up the old pier, for which no tenant has yet been found.

Captain Dix, special officer on Long wharf, has resigned his duties to take up that position on T wharf as the special officer of that pier has gone to the new South Boston pier.

TALK ON PEACE GIVEN TO CLUB

Setting forth the United States as an example of a federation for the maintaining of world-wide relations which in itself is a pointer of universal peace, Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the University of Missouri talked before the Twentieth Century Club at its Joy street headquarters Saturday. Other speakers were Chief Justice Benjamin Russell of Nova Scotia; Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore college and Hastings Hart of Minnesota.

STEEL COMPANY HEARING ENDS

NEW YORK—Hearing in the government suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation was concluded today when David Reed of counsel for the corporation, offered a statistical table in evidence.

REFRIGERATION PLANTS FAVORED AFTER INQUIRY

Reduction in Price of Ice as Well as Substantial Profit on the Investment Results Found by New York Investigator

BENEFITS GENERAL

NEW YORK—Municipal ice plants are endorsed by Jeanie Wells Wentworth, who has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject for the borough of Manhattan which is contemplating the establishment of such a plant.

In the report just submitted to the borough president, the investigator says that data obtained from ice plants operated under government and municipal control in the United States and abroad show substantial savings where the ice is manufactured for government use and a great reduction in prices where the ice is sold to the public, as well as a substantial profit on the investment.

Cost Comparatively Low

"It is also to be observed," says the report, "that the cost of production in every case is very low as compared with delivery charges. This is particularly true where the ice is made in connection with a plant used for some other purpose—especially if exhaust steam is used. In one instance the cost falls to 20 cents per ton.

"In England and other countries it seems to be accepted as a proper and natural thing that the government should go into municipal trading undertakings and in those countries they operate the undertakings with the avowed intention of making a good profit. This profit is turned into the treasury and serves to aid in the reduction of taxes, at the same time giving the people the benefit of low prices.

Necessity, Not Luxury

"There is also a growing sentiment that ice is not a luxury but a necessity. Therefore from whatever point of view one may look at this question there is ample authority for arriving at the conclusion that a municipal ice plant, such as is at present under advisement for the borough of Manhattan, would be of great benefit."

The investigator says that Weatherford, Okla. holds the banner as being the first city in the United States to undertake the manufacture of ice on a commercial basis. The ice machine was put in operation in March, 1913. It is an exhaust steam machine run in connection with the water and light plant.

Theory Correct

J. W. Wentworth says that the commissioner of public utilities of that city writes that "the practical operation of our plant has proved that the beautiful theory connecting an ice machine with a power plant and making ice as a by-product is a correct one."

They are making ice for 50 cents a ton in Weatherford. Labor is 40 cents and fuel 10 cents. They are selling ice direct to the citizens for 40 cents per 100 pounds, retail and carloads, f. o. b., "our siding" 15 cents per 100 pounds.

UTAH CITIES TO GET PRIZES FOR KEEPING CLEAN

SALT LAKE CITY—The Utah Development League will inaugurate a "clean city" campaign beginning on April 15, and every city and town of more than 500 population is invited to enter. Prizes will be given, says the Deseret News Chronicle. The entrants will be divided into classes according to population, and prizes will be awarded in each class.

Members of the directors of the development league believe that it will be possible to enlist every village and city in the state in the contest. They believe also that the contest will result in more direct good and in greater beneficial advertising for the state than any other movement with which the league has been associated.

The cities and towns are divided into four classes: Class A, cities of more than 15,000 population; class B, cities of from 5000 to 15,000 population; class C, cities of from 2000 to 5000 population; class D, towns of less than 500 population.

The prizes will probably consist of an ornamental drinking fountain for cities which have their own water system and a bronze tablet or other suitable prize for the smaller cities.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Judge Louis A. Cook, who was moderator at the annual town meeting, has appointed John H. Tower, William A. Wheaton, Arthur E. Pratt, Theodor L. Tirrell and Frank E. Lord a committee to investigate the fire department and recommend methods to improve the service.

THIRD ADJOURNED MEETING

LINGTON, Mass.—The 12 remaining articles on the warrant will be considered tonight at the third adjournment of the annual town meeting in the town hall at 7:30 o'clock.

CHELSEA WOMAN'S CLUB TO REPEAT ENTERTAINMENT



MISS GEORGIA F. PERRY
Director of program



MISS HAZEL KNOWLTON
Chairman of Committee

So insistent has been the demand that the program of the annual home talent day of the Chelsea Woman's Club be repeated that it will be given again with all the original features, in high school hall, tomorrow night. The special committee for the performance included, beside the chairman, Miss Hazel Knowlton, Mrs. Lizzie D. Willard, wife of Mayor Willard, Mrs. Florence I. Robinson, wife of Representative Robinson, Mrs. Maud Denton Miller, well known in musical circles, Mrs. Jennie C. Gates, the first vice-president of the club, and Mrs. Eva W. Loftus, Miss Georgia F. Perry, a member of the club, acted as musical director. Mrs. Ada F. Davidson was the accompanist. The other musicians were Mrs. Elyn T. Slade piano, Mrs. Lillian C. Grove cellist, Miss Elsa Field, violinist.

The stage setting was that of a restaurant, where the women were seated about small tables. At the table in the center of the stage was Mrs. Martha Walker Jones, a former president of the club, who acted as interloper. The head waiter was Miss Hazel Knowlton; waiters, Miss Marjorie Norton who also played the tambourine; Miss Geraldine Bliss, drummer; Miss Ruth Martin, who made music on the bones; Buster Brown, Mrs. Jeanette J. Black. The waitresses were Mrs. Fannie P. Endicott, Mrs. Caroline G. Smith, Miss Grace Black. The women constituting the chorus, who wore handsome evening gowns with their hair powdered in the manner of Colonial days, made an attractive picture. These women as they were seated about the table, were: Mesdames Florence I. Robinson, C. W. Freeman, Eva H. Parker, Ellen Hill Hart, Martha A. Dyke, Elyn T. Slade, Clara A. Anderson, Alice M. Cole, Louise C. Humphrey, Sallie E. Crowell, Emily C. Duncan, Ethel C. Barry, Eva W. Loftus, Emma L. Jones, Maud D. Miller, Hilda V. Nalchajian, Sarah C. Pettman, Cassie Alcott, Jane E. Henky, Grace L. Carr, Gertrude M. Martin, and Misses Ruth Fay, Marion Hollis and Miss Florence Reed.

MUNICIPAL PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS IS DISCUSSED

Chairman Brock, Superintendent Dyer and Other Boston Educational Heads Give Observations Upon the Printing Experiments in Chicago and California

Boston educators are watching with interest the procedure of Chicago in regard to the question of the municipal publication of textbooks for use in the public schools. For the past 25 years California has published its own textbooks and five years ago a group of Boston men active in educational affairs investigated the workings in that state but thought them impracticable at that time.

According to their findings California began by writing as well as publishing its own text books. The writing of them was soon abandoned. Offering only a limited circulation the best authors refused to place their works where there was a wider sale for them and the returns larger. It was found also that such a course closed the doors to much valuable material that could be secured only by unrestricted action on the part of writer and purchaser.

California then leased plates from publishers on the basis of a royalty for the number of books sold. At the time this investigation was made six books on the California list were in use in the Boston schools. It was found that these same books cost California more under municipal publication than Boston was paying for them in the usual way. It is understood that the same conditions exist in that state now and that the arrangement does not eliminate book companies from school politics.

Mr. Brock Interested

While saying that it seemed to him that not much of anything would be gained by municipal publication of school books, George E. Brock, chairman of the Boston school committee, said he would watch with interest the work of Chicago in this matter. He had been informed that in states where city or state publication was carried on it had not met with success. He saw no need of such a thing to rid the city of so-called school book politics. "We have never had trouble with school book companies in Boston since I have been on the school board," he said.

"At the first glance it seems impracticable to me," said Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, "but I will have to know more about it before I can express a real opinion. If the United States government should take up the publication of text books it would be a different thing. It seems like a tremendous undertaking for any city. It would need a big staff of experts to do it."

Impediments Seen

School Committee member Michael H. Corcoran expressed himself as believing the idea to be a bubble. He saw many impediments to the success of such an

MUSIC

"OTELLO" IN SIXTH SEASON

Verdi's "Otello," with the new scenery designed by Joseph Urban, is expected to open the sixth Boston opera season on Jan. 4, 1915, according to an announcement of Henry Russell, the director of the company, before he sailed for Europe on Saturday. Mr. Ferrari will sing the title role. Mr. Marcoux will have the baritone role, interpreting Iago, it is understood, not in the usual character of a cavalier, but in that of a common soldier. Mme. Weingartner will be the Desdemona. Mr. Weingartner will direct the music.

The Italian repertory next season will be in charge of Mr. Moranzoni, the French repertory will be in charge of Mr. Tournon and Mr. Strony. Mr. Caplet is not mentioned among the returning conductors. Works of Wagner and Mozart new to the Boston repertory, including probably "Walkyrie" and "Marriage of Figaro," are expected to be produced under Mr. Weingartner's direction. If Mr. Messager, the French conductor, should be engaged, he will perhaps produce his own opera, "Beatrice." Other productions planned are "Madame Sans-Gene," "Boris Godounoff" and "Francesca da Rimini." The singers will probably include Mmes. Teyte, Lyne, Barrientos, Storchio, Destinn, Edvina, Garden, Gay, Matzenauer, Nielsen and Messrs. Clement, Martinielli, Muratore, Tanlongo and Zenatello.

On Saturday afternoon at the opera house the company gave "The Jewels of the Madonna" in the last subscription performance, under the direction of Mr. Moranzoni. The leading singers were Miss Amsten as Mariella, Mme. Gay as Carmela, Mr. Zenatello as Gennaro and Mr. Ancona as Raffaele. The large audience was enthusiastic over the opera and gave hearty applause to the artists.

On Saturday evening there was a bill such as is likely to be much in favor in the future, a gala program, comprising the "Secret of Suzanne," with Miss Scherlow and Messrs. Fornari and Tavecchia, conducted by Mr. Rimini; the grand soprano aria from "Lucia," with Mme. Scottney as the singer and Mr. Lyford as the conductor; the garden scene from "Faust," with Mmes. Beriza, Swartz and Leveroni and Messrs. Jerville and Ludlark, the music directed by Mr. Tournon; and the "Dance of the Hours" from "Giocanda" by the ballet, Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

BUTT-RUMFORD CONCERT

In Symphony hall Sunday afternoon Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumford, baritone, gave a program of songs with William Murdoch, pianist, assisting, and with Harold Craxton accompanying at the piano and John P. Marshall accompanying at the organ. The singers presented two groups of songs each. Mme. Butt's selections including Verdi's "Don Fatale" aria, the old Breton song, "L'Angelus"; Brahms' folk song, "Mein Mädel"; Beethoven's "Creations Hymn" (in English); Liszt's aria from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodiges"; two of Hughes' arrangements of Irish country songs, and Loughborough's "Women of Inver." Mr. Rumford presented songs by Brahms and Franz, Rossini's aria of Figaro from the "Barber of Seville," and songs in English, as follows: "All through the Night," arr. Somervell; "When Childer Plays," Davies; "Ballynure Ballad" (Irish), arr. Hughes, and "Shepherd, See" (Hungarian), arr. Korbay. The pianist presented works of Franck, Debussy, Granger and Brahms.

CONCERN'S START CELEBRATED
Employees of the Wood, Putnam & Wood Company of Boston celebrated the tenth anniversary of the concern's organization at the offices of the firm, Devonshire street, Saturday. A bronze tablet was presented to the heads of the firm.

U. S. IS SOVEREIGN IN THIS CONTINENT, SAYS MR. CLARK
Speaker of House at Y. M. C. A. in New York Discusses Monroe Doctrine and Mexico and Says Nation Today Is Far Advanced Over What it Was a Century Ago

NEW YORK—"The United States in the Twentieth Century" was the subject of an address delivered by Speaker Champ Clark at the Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn, Sunday. He did not discuss the proposed repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama canal act.

The speaker insisted that a more honest body of men lived nowhere than were those now in Congress. He expressed the opinion that there were at least 10,000 men in the United States in every way qualified to fill the presidential chair; that the Mexicans were not much worse off now than we ourselves were in the early sixties, and that if left alone they would emerge from the conflict stronger and better in every way than before the civil strife started.

Comparisons Are Made
The speaker compared the United States of today with the United States of 100 years ago. He cited its growth, in people and territory and wealth. "If our wealth increases in the next 100 years at the rate it has in the century that has just ended," said Mr. Clark, "it will amount to more than twelve and a half trillion dollars. Every now and then somebody rises and solemnly informs us that the Monroe doctrine is obsolete. I answer in the words of Grover Cleveland in that historic utterance he made in the Venezuela affair. Cleveland said that 'We are sovereign on this continent.' And we are. The Monroe doctrine is America's contribution to international law."

Mexican Conditions
"And what about the Mexico of today? They are having a lot of trouble down there. There's no doubt about that. That trouble will all be settled just as ours was, and Mexico will emerge stronger than ever before, and the stronger she is the better pleased the United States will be. "I know the House of Representatives like a book, and a more honest set of men could not be found on the American continent than are those men of the Congress of the United States. Ninety-nine out of 100 of them go back into private life poorer than they were before they left it. "I ask you if the country is not getting better. They used to fight duels, and, according to their way of thinking, it was all right. Aaron Burr fought Alexander Hamilton and subsequently presided over the Senate of the United States. If I fought in a duel, they would not let me even ascend the rostrum tomorrow morning. The country is getting better, is the reason."

OPERA COMPANY NOW ON WAY TO PERFORM IN PARIS

Large Number of Friends Gather at Wharf When Lapland Sails With Artists Aboard

Thousands of persons waved farewell to the Boston opera company Sunday as the Red Star line steamer Lapland with the party on board glided away from the Leyland line wharf at East Boston. The crowd had gathered to witness the exercises planned and conducted by the Boston City Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Association, the Pilgrim Publicity Association and the Boston Musicians Protective Association. The company is on its way to Paris.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, Frederick P. Fish, president of the City Club, and W. T. A. Fitzgerald made speeches and Miss Myrna Sharlow sang. There was a parade from the city club quarters to Rowe's wharf, where the ferry boat Dartmouth, gaily decorated, waited in readiness to transport the marchers across the harbor.

Joseph A. Conry of the port directors had a set of resolutions which had been signed by all the officials of all the organizations, but had afterward been entrusted to somebody, who was now missing. Accordingly, Mr. Conry made some new resolutions all his own:

"That every citizen of Boston will go to the opera at least once a month through this season;

"That the company stands the equal of any of the organizations which have made the city famous;

"That this party extends to Paris its congratulations on being permitted to hear this opera company;

"That all the opera singers will return to Boston."

MAYOR SUBMITS NOMINATIONS FOR THREE CITY POSTS

Mayor Curley sent the following appointments to the civil service commission for confirmation today: William F. Kearns, 4 Larchmont street, as schoolhouse commissioner, to succeed Charles Logie, the salary \$3500; Dr. John J. Dowling, 652 Massachusetts avenue, as trustee of the city hospital, no salary; and Josiah H. Benton for reappointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library.

SWIMMING DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—James E. Sullivan, chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union championship committee, after having received many applications for the indoor swimming championships for 1914, has sent the following awards to the members of the championship committee for their approval:

April 17, Pittsburgh A. A. relay; 18, Pittsburgh Aquatic, 500 yards; 20, Illinois A. C., 250 yards; 25, New York A. C., diving; 29, Chicago A. A., 50-yard and 100-yard breast stroke; 30, Illinois A. C., 100-yard and 200-yard back stroke.

UMPIRES NAMED BY CHIVINGTON

CHICAGO—President Chivington of the American Association has announced his umpires for the season and appointed April 11, 12 and 13 as dates for a rules conference which they will attend with him at Indianapolis.

The staff consists of J. E. Johnstone, J. A. Murray, Fred Westervelt, Joseph O'Brien, George C. Barr, George M. Johnson, C. E. Irwin and F. R. Connolly.

POLICEWOMEN IN BAY STATE IS PLAN OF BILLS

Club Federations Favor Measures Allowing Mayors and Selectmen to Appoint Such Officers for Special Work

APPEAL IS SENT OUT

Women's clubs in Massachusetts are much in favor of the bill recently introduced in the Legislature authorizing the appointment of women police officers in the cities and towns of the state. Legislative committees of the state federation of women's club and of the Boston city federation are working in behalf of the measure. They claim that very favorable results have been obtained in the western cities adopting this method of policing the streets and parks frequented by young girls and women, and that there is need for a similar procedure in Massachusetts.

The women police bill was introduced by Representative George D. Chamberlain of Springfield. It would allow the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town to appoint one or more special women police, who shall have all the powers of constables of the law. At the present time, the measure is under the consideration of the committee of legal affairs, awaiting a report. A similar measure applying only to Boston has been filed by the Boston City Federation.

Rapid Progress of Plan

"Few movements freighted with great possibilities for good have made such rapid progress as has the women-police movement," reads the statement being sent out to the members of the Legislature by the women's clubs. "The first regular woman police officer was appointed in Los Angeles four years ago. Today women are serving in different ways as police officers in nine states—California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington."

"In Chicago last summer the mayor authorized a temporary commission of three months to 10 police women, and their work was so successful that the force is now to become permanent with an increase to 20 or 25 members. A civil service examination for the position was held in December, and there were many applicants."

"The police women were placed on patrol duty in the amusement parks, dance halls and on the lake excursion steamers, the idea being that they should work in connection with public places of amusement and recreation where young girls are apt to be most numerous. Major Funkhouser, the civilian deputy of police in Chicago, stated in a recent public speech that he could not commend too highly the work of these officers."

Aid on Streets Needed

"In Boston a private organization has for some time employed a street matron, who is doing much for the assistance of girls, but one worker can do comparatively little in a city as large as Boston. Moreover, a policeman with authority could handle cases that the present worker is unable to assist."

"Believing that there is both opportunity and need for preventive and protective work along these lines the Boston city federation has filed a bill (House No. 1304) authorizing the police commissioner of Boston, with the approval of the mayor, to appoint one or more women as special police officers. A second general bill (House No. 1297) authorizes any city or town to appoint women as special police officers. Under our existing statutes permissive legislation of this kind is necessary before Massachusetts can take part in the police woman movement."

FARMERS FORM COUNTY EXCHANGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A Hampden county farmers' exchange was formed as the Hampden county improvement league's headquarters Saturday afternoon when many representative farmers of the county gathered for this purpose. An adjourned meeting will be held on April 6, when the exchange will be incorporated, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and officers elected.

EDUCATOR GRACKERS

The most by a vast majority in flavor, food, and quality.

AMUSEMENTS
Symphony Hall, Sat. Aft. Apr. 4, at 3
BAUER PIANO REPTAL 50c to \$2.00 At Symphony Hall
ALFRED NOYES
AUTHOR'S READING
Tremont Temple, Tuesday Evening, March 31—
Reserved Seats, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c
Box Office, Tickets at Herrick's

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HAM COOKED IN SOUTHERN STYLE

A recipe used in a southern family for many years is as follows: Select a ham weighing from seven to nine pounds, and soak in cold water from 12 to 24 hours. The butcher will probably be the best judge as to the length of time, because some hams are made much saltier in the curing than others. He will know by experience in buying from different cures. When ready to cook scrape the outside, scrub with a clean brush and rinse. There must be nothing left upon the meat, the odor of which must be absorbed in cooking, says the San Jose Times-Star.

Put into a ham boiler or large kettle, cover with cold water and place over the fire. When it begins to boil add 12 cloves, one bay leaf, 12 peppercorns, two blades of mace, one carrot, one turnip, and one quart of cider. Take off the scum as it arises, and when the pot boils push it back where it will only simmer. Otherwise the ham will be hard instead of being juicy and tender. About 25 minutes to the pound should be allowed. When cooked let the ham remain in the water until lukewarm, and in the meantime prepare a mixture of one cupful of rolled bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar, one beaten egg, and enough cider to make a paste. Remove the skin from the ham and spread with the mixture. Dot with cloves and bake in the oven until a rich brown.

If served hot a sauce accompanies it, made as follows: Put in a small saucepan a level teaspoonful each of flour and butter. When it is melted add a cup of the stock the ham was boiled in. Cook this for 10 minutes; then pour in a cup of cider. Stir well, bring to a boil, strain and serve.

TO CLEAN SHOES

To clean children's white kid-topped shoes; use sweet milk and a good white soap. Rub in well and set in the air to dry. This will leave the kid nice and soft as well as clean.—Los Angeles Express.

CANDLES RETURNING TO USE

Candlesticks may be plain or ornamented

The candle, whose gentle beam seemed to be entirely lost in a world of flaring gas and glaring electricity, gives promise of coming into its own again.

Of course we have never entirely dispensed with the candle. So highly have we rated it as a factor in decoration that we have barred out the cheerful sunlight and eaten our pink, green and yellow luncheons illuminated only by shaded pink, green and yellow tapers.

Meanwhile, though supposedly supplied with gas or electricity, we have groped along hallways, stumbled over furniture, made vain searches among bureau drawers in the dark, because, forsooth, the current was off, the lamp burned out, the gas bracket out of our reach. While, did we but realize it, our little candle would have instantly and efficiently displaced the darkness.

Possibly the bayberry candles, the latest exponents of past New England thrift and ingenuity to be revived for the needs and fancies of the present, are responsible to some degree for what seems like a renaissance of the common or domestic candle, as opposed to that whose chief if not only function was decorative.

Then, too, the heavy, ornate candleholders of a past generation are being superseded, or at least supplemented, by simpler ones of china, glass, copper, wood and brass; and though there is yet room for improvement in candleholders one can usually find something suited to one's needs.

The point to emphasize is that the housewife, to use her candles to the best advantage, should study the illumination of her house, and where she finds it deficient she should ascertain whether a candle would not serve the need for temporary illumination. Her telephone may be in a corner, barely reached by artificial light, with consequent inconvenience when a number is to be found or a message written. A candle placed in a wall bracket holder would instantly serve her need.

Candles are useful for exploring attic or cellar in gaslit houses. A certain "Auntie" found one the ideal light to carry when she wanted to inspect her little sleeping charge. After the room had been entered the candlestick was placed at a safe and shaded distance from the bed while the covers were being readjusted, and blown out as soon as it was seen that all was well.

Though difficult to find, a candlestick broad enough to hold a carriage or plumber's candle is a treasure. These candles are about five inches tall and one and a quarter inches broad, and burn slowly with very little waste.

Then there is the night candle, by whose light one consults one's watch in the dark hours. For this purpose there is a particular candlestick with a protecting back, and holding a short candle of larger diameter than the ordinary. And for the summer camp or bungalow not connected with gas main or electric current the candle is, for bedroom purposes, a welcome substitute for the kerosene lamp. Here we may choose from a large variety. There are the candlesticks of brass: there are tall holders of copper, with a slender stem and a top like poppy pod; there are handsome candlesticks of polished mahogany, some supplied with the old-fashioned etched glass shades; there are candlesticks in all manner and

CHARACTER SHOWN IN PLANTS

This should be considered in garden planning

Next to color, perhaps the most important point to be considered in garden planning with respect to the plants themselves is the habit of the individual plant subject. A great deal of the success of a garden depends upon placing plants where they will blend properly with each other. By habit is meant not merely shape or size or general appearance. Much depends upon the special characters which distinguish one variety or species of plant from another. The most conspicuous ways in which these characters are exhibited are in the method of branching, the form and texture of the foliage, the shape of the flower head, the denseness or sparseness of the flowers, the color of the foliage, the time of flowering with respect to leaf production, the character and color of the bark (which may be conspicuous or inconspicuous during late autumn, winter and early spring), the appearance or non-appearance of colored fruits which ripen and fall during summer or autumn or remain attached to the plants during the winter.

Trees and shrubs which produce their flowers before the leaves—for instance, Judas tree, spice bush, Japanese quince, golden bell, daphne, etc.—are most valuable for early spring use because of their brilliant colors; they need the support of evergreens or of other plants which produce foliage very early in the spring so as to make an effective background for the flowers to contrast with. A similar remark applies to those trees and shrubs which have conspicuous bark or fruits which will attract the eye during the leafless months; for instance, white birch, sycamore or buttonwood, the red barked dogwoods, the yellow barked willows, barberries and the varieties of dogwood that bear scarlet fruits. All these should have backgrounds of evergreens or of some other dark object so the colors will show off to advantage.

Allow Freedom of Growth

It is highly desirable that garden plants should be allowed freedom of growth to develop their individual character. No plants should be grown merely to produce blossoms; at least so far as

the general garden picture is concerned. By allowing freedom of growth is not meant that no pruning should be done, but pruning to force the plant into artificial shapes should be avoided. Only such cutting should be allowed as will tend to the welfare of the plant itself without forcing artificiality.

That border in which the plants are allowed to develop most naturally is the one which will give the greatest pleasure to the eye and to the esthetic taste. In this the rule should be to put the taller, more robust, and "leggy" plants in the rear, so as to enhance the picturesque characters of the planting. However, this rule should not be followed too rigidly because it may tend to stiffness. It should be broken here and there, either by reversal or by extending the taller plants toward the foreground. Occasional bald clumps of flowers brought well to the front, especially if at irregular intervals, will give variety and character to the border.

Next to allowing plants to grow naturally, that is, without shearing or undue clipping, is the point of allowing each specimen to have ample room in which to develop without the encroachment of its neighbors. This means that the gardener must know the habit of each species and variety and plan to allow enough space around each specimen so that development will be normal and therefore beautiful. Tall plants may be separated by those which grow shorter. Thus each will have ample space in which to develop.

A special application of this rule may be seen in such combinations as asparagus placed in front of hollyhocks. The unsightly stem of the hollyhock will be concealed by the lacy lingerie of the asparagus. When the hollyhocks have reached and passed their prime, they may be removed without detracting in any way from the beauty of the asparagus. Many similar combinations can be made with other plants. Therefore, it may be taken as a general rule that plants which throw up long, narrow spikes of flower should be accompanied by others which have a tufted habit.

Natural Effect To Be Sought

Plants which have glaucous, silvery or bronzy foliage should be placed where they will reinforce other plants whose flowers best contrast with such peculiar characters of foliage. Plants such as acanthus, paulownia and castor oil bean, which have bold foliage, need for their support plants which have more or less lacy foliage; for instance, alianthus, grevillea and similar pinnate-leaved subjects.

The crucial test of planting is the impression of a natural, informal effect in which every individual plant not merely appears to be but actually is at home in its surroundings and is thus in condition to produce its highest possible contribution to the pleasing effect of the general picture. If some vigorous plant breaks bounds and extends beyond the edges of the border—for instance, a trailer or a vine, or a drooping shrub—no one should clip this back unless it is extending altogether too far. Such seeming accidents of growth should be counted so as to eliminate all possible stiffness and informality. For this reason they should be deliberately planned for.

It is a good plan to arrange the plants of the back row so their sky line from end to end of the border will make a distinct silhouette against either some background farther away or with the sky. Care must be taken to arrange flowering plants so that those which blossom about the same time may harmonize or at least not contrast too violently. Still more important is succession of bloom. Such shrubs as golden bell, daphne, spice bush and judas tree will provide brilliant colors at heights of two to ten feet above the ground. These may be supplemented by hardy bulbs, which, however, must be planted the previous autumn. Among these grape hyacinth, crocus, hyacinth and tulip are leaders.

When sent a long distance, flowers will keep better if packed in a shallow box instead of in a deep box, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Pad the shallow box with a thin layer of cotton wool or crumpled tissue paper, slightly damp, or with plenty of ferns or foliage. This will ensure their traveling without their being crushed by their own weight.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

To Show Us All Asleep

My father brought somebody up
To show us all asleep.
They came as softly up the stairs
As they could creep.

They whispered in the doorway there
And looked at us awhile.
I had my eyes shut up, but I
Could feel him smile.

I shut my eyes up close, and lay
As still as I could keep;
Because I knew he wanted us
To be asleep.

From "The Singing Leaves," by Josephine Preston Peabody.

Aleutian Islands

The Aleutian islands is the name of a chain of about 80 small islands belonging to Alaska, separating the sea of Kamchatka from the northern part of the Pacific ocean and extending nearly 1600 miles from east to west. The total area is 6391 square miles, and the population about 2500. The islands are of volcanic formation, and in a number of them there are volcanoes still in activity. Their general appearance is barren, yet grassy valleys, capable of supporting cattle throughout the year are met with, and

PRUNE'S FLAVOR IS PRESERVED

To preserve their rich, fruity flavor, do not boil prunes. Soak them over night in cold water to cover them, then take them out and boil the water in which they were soaked for 15 minutes, adding sugar. Put in the prunes and let them merely simmer for half an hour. Some cooks simply pour boiling hot water over them and let them stand on the back of the stove a few hours. A new flavor can be given by adding a few slices of lemon. Another method is to cook them with a bag of spices.—Dallas News.

HOOBS AND EYES

To sew on patent fasteners or hoobs and eyes, first sew the smallest part of the fastener (or eyes, if hoobs and eyes are used) on the garment all the way down, then pin the top and bottom of the garment together and press the back of the fastener with an iron, says Modern Priscilla. This will leave dents on the other side, thus showing the correct place for the other half of the fasteners.

HOUSE JACKETS

House jackets, semi-fitted, are charming when made of pretty figured cretonne and trimmed with frills of lace at the neck, down the front and at the wrists. Another effective garment of this sort is cut on kimono lines, like the mandarin coats. For these, there is nothing prettier or more fitting, says the Newark News, than the towelings which come in fascinating designs in blue and white.

MOST BECOMING TO THE BRIDE

Gown which harmonizes with environment

Richly trimmed wedding gowns when worn in the proper atmosphere look beautiful—that atmosphere, however, must be one of soft lights, rich draperies, beautiful rugs and paintings. In more modest environments gowns of artistic simplicity are best.

When a wedding does not take place in a church or in a hotel, where everything is spacious, but in a comfortable home, nothing is prettier than effects in trim or chiffon, according to a New York Tribune writer.

The veil ought not to be dispensed with. The new ones, especially, are charming and graceful. They are not like the old-fashioned, conventional veil, full and clumsily draped, falling down in folds of unnecessary thickness. The new veil is simpler and far more artistic. With a tulle gown, soft and be-ruflled, perhaps set off with a bouquet or two of dainty buds, a simple tulle veil is most charming.

A band of the crushed tulle tightly encircles the head in Grecian fashion. On it, next to the forehead, rests a dainty, shining, silver tinsel garland, touching the hair. The hair should be dressed simply.

The drapery of the veil in the back is arranged from a square. One corner of it is shirred gracefully across and attached under the band that encircles the head. The folds then fall upon the dress like a pelerine, the three corners showing plainly.

If a little less simple veil is desired the edge may be embroidered at the bottom, in deep, oblong scallops.

The best effect is obtained by a rather short drapery. Its longest point should extend about eight inches above the hem of the skirt. A headress of this description looks very interesting on an extremely young bride, with dark, glossy hair and oval face.

Another new veil arrangement is equally artistic and unusual and can be made with less effort. The veil is also of fine white tulle and is draped over the entire head in cap fashion. The drapery is clasped in the back with a garland of orange blossoms, and from this point one end of the tulle is allowed to hang carelessly over the dress. The arrangement looks demurely youthful.

"With this veil was worn a severely plain gown, made of white taffeta. The sleeves were long, tight and classic, extending over the wrist. The skirt had a tunic of unusual length, edged by a deep band of tulle, which matched the veil. The girdle was encircled by a little band of orange blossoms."

It must be considered, of course, that the veils which enhance the charm of a young girl will not become the bride of a more dignified type of beauty. For her there is the oval cut headress, also of white tulle, that is delicately embroidered around its entire edge. It is thrown over the hair in a careless manner and clasped by a garland in the back. The veil forms a rich background to the bride's costume, and its curve corresponds to that of her train.

The average young bride who finds her diversion during the first years of her married life in dances and parties may turn a very charming yet simple wedding frock into a pretty party dress.

The bridesmaids, who form an important part in the wedding picture, need not, of course, wear white. A pretty feature of an exclusive wedding that took place recently was the gradation of ivory into pink through the dresses of the bridesmaids. The frock of the first bridesmaid was ivory. Next came one of a slightly deeper tone, the third

BLOUSE WITH BOLERO EFFECT

Long or three quarter sleeves

New blouses show many interesting features. Among them, vest effects and the use of contrasting materials are conspicuous, and this one includes both, and also gives the bolero idea that is new



and smart. The blouse portion is cut all in one piece with the sleeves joined to it at the drooping shoulder line, and the vest portions are stitched to the blouse. Plain and, figured foulard are the ma-

terials illustrated, but it is easy to think of many two materials that would make a good effect. Crepe de chine with lace or shadow net would be exceedingly dainty, and for a more sturdy gown wool crepe with flowered silk would be charming, while the new taffetas lend themselves to such treatment with perfect success.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 1½ yards of plain material 27, 1½ yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of figured 27, 1½ yards 36, ¾ of a yard 44 and 1½ yards of ruffling.

The pattern of the blouse (8184) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PASTEBOARD MAT SERVES FINELY

For a mat at the foot of the cellar stairs or in the vestibule at the back door, a strip of stiff pasteboard such as comes around packages of dishes and jars shipped by crockery dealers will be found neat and labor-saving. The pasteboard will effectively rub dust or mud from soles and heels that are chafed against it, and it will hold the dirt free on its surface. It can be cleaned instantly by being inverted over an ash can. It can also be cleaned by a brief operation with dustpan and brush.

A pasteboard mat is not a dust-raiser, as is a piece of carpeting. Its cost to the housekeeper is the trouble of cutting the heavy packing stock, which is sometimes single and sometimes double with a corrugated filling, to a convenient size. A fresh mat will have to be put down every month or six weeks.

WOMEN'S EFFICIENCY PRAISED

New York official's words of commendation

In explaining why he appointed women as inspectors in his department, Robert Adamson, fire commissioner of New York city, says:

"I appointed women to serve as inspectors in this bureau, first, because a very large part of the work of this bureau is for which women are particularly qualified, and, second, because there was available a civil service eligible list containing the names of a large number of capable women, who had passed a difficult and technical examination which showed their ability to perform this work."

"I have none of the prejudices which exist against the employment of women in public positions, I believe where they have been employed women have shown a particularly high order of ability and fitness for public service. This is especially true in public work which has to do with social welfare."

"During the four years I served as secretary to Mayor Gaynor I had excellent opportunities to observe the effectiveness of women in public matters, both in office and out. I found that in the city departments there were a great many extremely capable, zealous and public-spirited women who took unusual interest in their work, and who took no note of the hours of their service, but rather measured their work by the urgency of the task to be done."

"In the committees of women who have often called at the mayor's office, and who often appeared before the official

committees, there were many who showed exceptional intelligence and resource, and public service will not suffer from an improvement in its moral tone."

"Of course, women as a whole lack the experience and knowledge of practical affairs which men possess, but that is something which can be acquired. I do not need to say that there is inefficiency among men in public positions. Everybody knows that to be a fact. No one will deny that the percentage of efficiency among women employed in public service is as high or higher than it is among men employed in such service. The women take their work much more seriously as a rule, study their task much more conscientiously and take care to equip themselves more thoroughly than the average run of men do. It is because of this more careful study and preparation for their particular tasks public officials find a reasonably high order of capacity and efficiency among women. It is because of these reasons that, for the salaries paid, it is not infrequent that a higher order of ability is found among women than among men."

"In the fire prevention bureau there is a great deal of inspection work in factories, motion picture places, dance halls, stores and places of public assembly generally. When I appointed the women inspectors to this bureau I felt that women could do these classes of work with a great deal of diligence and conscientiousness, and the results up to date have shown that I was correct."—New York Tribune.

FISH AS NORWEGIANS COOK IT

Little lesson in choice and handling

"Surely you may watch me prepare it," my Norwegian neighbor said as she led me way out into the kitchen. "I was able to get good haddock today for the first time this year, and as the family has been begging me for home-made fish pudding for some time, I thought I would surprise them tonight. If you think you'd like to taste it, we would be very glad to have you stay for dinner. It will be a fish dinner through and through, I warn you," she laughed.

"When I see the poor way in which many Americans prepare their fish, I wonder how they can eat it," said Fru Selma Olsen. "They usually have it overdone, dry and powdery, and they don't seem to understand when to buy it or how to buy it."

"Really, the selection of fish is an easy matter. The meat should be firm and springy to the touch, the scales tight, the gills a fresh red color, not a grayish pink. Then one should buy the different varieties of fish when they are at their best—that is, closest to the season when they are caught—mackerel and herring in the summer and fall, red-snapper and smelts in the winter months, flounder in the spring. Halibut, haddock, salmon and cod are usually good all through the year. Of course you in America have the excellent canned fish, which is convenient and good at all seasons."

"According to our idea, fish to be done properly should be slightly underdone. I mean by that, that the meat should stick to the bones a little, and the juice should still run when the meat is pressed lightly with a fork. A sure way of telling in boiled fish is to press back the bone in the tail piece; if it cracks easily, the fish is done."

"The lean varieties of fish, such as cod, haddock, red-snapper and mackerel, we boil usually, or make into 'made' dishes. The more fat varieties, halibut, salmon, flounder and herring, we fry or bake or prepare in such a way that the fat is tried out, for a fat fish is not good boiled. However, we do boil these varieties, too, when we happen to get a lean fish. Lean halibut, salmon, flounder and herring are delicious simply

cooked. A small species of the pollock is also good, plain boiled."

"After the fish is cleaned, we cut it in slices about one and a half inches thick, and we cut the slices just the least bit diagonal, as the fiber holds together better then. We drop it into boiling water to which has previously been added salt, a tablespoonful of vinegar and a few whole black peppers. We cover the pot with a tight lid, and let it simmer gently, for about 10 minutes or until the end piece will snap as if it told you. Then we lift it out of the kettle very gently, with a fish-ladle, and serve it with drawn butter, hollandaise sauce or white cream sauce to which has been added a little mustard, capers, or a little finely chopped parsley."

"For fried fish, we cut the slices about three quarters of an inch thick, trim neatly and wipe dry with a soft cloth. Then we sift a little white flour, or sifted bread-crumbs, salt and black pepper together, dust the fish lightly in that, and fry in plenty of butter until a delicate brown in color. Serve with brown drawn-butter sauce."—Delineator.

BOOKS OF NEEDLES

The varieties of needle books on sale are legion. There is one that is especially convenient, says the St. Louis Star. It has a neat little pressed paper cover. There are a dozen sheets, perhaps, inside the cover, and each is labeled at the bottom with the sort of needles it contains. One sheet reads "Embroidery," another "Chenille and Yarn," and others declare by their little labels that they hold straw needles, darning needles, upholstery needles and sharps for ordinary sewing. One sheet holds a little bodkin—which is nothing more than a ribbon needle, after all.

TO SAVE TIME

Once in every two or three years mark a stock of linen tape to its entire length with your name in indelible ink. When a new garment is to be marked, cut off the tape and sew on.—St. Louis Star.

The way to get the "home-made" purity and taste

is to look for DRAKE'S on the bottom of each piece.

Raisin, Plain, Citron, Marble, Lady, Nut, Sponge, Oriental Fruit and Wedding Fruit.

Drake Bros. Co., 85 Savin St., Roxbury, Mass.



Party Enrolment Question to Come Before House Soon

Contest Over Mc Morrow Plan to Abolish Political Organization Lines Is Expected to Develop in House

PROVISOS OF MEASURE

One of the principal contests of the legislative session is due in the House today on the new Mc Morrow bill to abolish party enrolment. The contest is expected to be waged along party lines, the Democrats and Progressives favoring abolition and the Republicans in general opposing it.

Aimed to permit a voter to ballot at the primaries without his party connections becoming known, the measure also practically requires the voter to confine his voting to the candidates of but one party. Thus, it is claimed by proponents of the measure, the object of the present system, under which the voter receives a ballot containing the candidates of a single party, is attained and at the same time the voter may, if he desires, keep to himself his political preferences.

Passage of the bill has been sought on the ground that the enrolment system kept many voters from the primary polls, these voters refusing to attend if required to make known their party position.

On the other hand, retention of the enrolment law has been urged as preventing the "packing" of an opponent's primary for the purpose of trying to nominate a weak opposition candidate.

What the Bill Provides

So far as relates to substituting the new method for the party enrolment system, Representative Mc Morrow's bill provides in part as follows: "Ballots for each party shall be printed on white paper. The ballots of the several parties entitled to participate in the primary election shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded. Each voter desiring to vote in a primary shall give his name and his residence to one of the ballot clerks, who shall thereupon distinctly announce the same; and if such name is found upon the voting list by the ballot clerk, he shall check and repeat the name and give to such voter the ballots of the several parties fastened together as provided in section one of this act.

"After marking his ballot the voter shall detach the same from the remaining ballots and fold it so that its face will be concealed. The remaining ballots attached together shall be folded in like manner by the voter, who shall thereupon, without leaving the polling place, deposit the marked ballot forthwith in the ballot box and deposit the remaining ballots in a separate ballot box provided for the purpose, and to be marked and designated as the 'blank' ballot box. Immediately after the canvass the ballot clerks shall, without examination, destroy the ballots deposited in the blank ballot box.

"All party enrolments in state, presidential, city or town primaries prior to the passage of this act are hereby cancelled."

Measure Favorably Reported

Favorable report was made by the committee on election laws, which considered the measure, by a bare majority, six members favoring and five opposing. Those friendly to the measure were the Senate chairman, Senator Chase, Republican, and Senator J. P. Brennan and Representatives Mc Morrow, Gilbride and Phelan, Democrats, and Representative Gurney, Progressive.

Those dissenting to the favorable report were Senator Hobbs and Representatives Sherburne, Hays, Worrall and Felton, all Republicans.

Among other measures which may be reached for consideration in the House today are the adverse reports on the bill to increase the size of the Boston school committee.

Next Wednesday the committee on taxation plans to give another hearing at which the citizens' committee on taxation, appointed by former Gov. Curtis Guild, will be represented.

The committee is headed by Lucius Tuttle, and the other members are Sherman L. Whipple, Levi H. Greenwood (who is also chairman of the taxation committee of the Chamber of Commerce), James J. Martin, Henry Sterling, George F. Willett, Wallace B. Donham and Alexander Whiteside, secretary. Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard College will also speak, and it is possible that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston and Tax Commissioner W. D. T. Trefry will be heard.

Among the measures on which this committee desires to be heard are propositions calling for the mill tax, an income tax, a land tax, an amendment to the constitution allowing a general tax upon incomes from personal property, proportional and reasonable assessments and a plan to classify property for taxation purposes.

WILLIAMS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Good Government Club of Williams College was held Friday night in Jesup hall. The following board of officers were elected: President, Donald Winston, 1915, of Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-president, Elliott Debevoise, 1915, of South Orange, N. J.; secretary, Theodore R. Williams, 1915, of Malden; treasurer, R. W. Williams, 1916, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN ARE THE TEACHERS

Editorial Note of the Talk About Feminism Appeals to Common Observation

It is not uncommon in the discussion about educational forces and methods for some one to arise and make a claim for the larger proportion of men in the teaching force. Everybody has heard the talk about the boy who goes through the schools without ever coming under the direction and influence of a man teacher. He is made an object of pity and the complaint runs on to point out the feminizing effect upon the nation of the dominance of women in the schools. There is just one court of appeal from the conclusion as to the need of more men in the schools for the sake of the boys, the court of common experience. The extent to which men have been made less manly, in any good sense of the word, may be judged out of anybody's observation. A good test might be to ask of the men of one's acquaintance, particularly the men who would be rated as the most manly and whose success in life has been most marked in the strong performance of a man's work, what influence in their school days they most highly prized for its effect upon their lives. The one among them who would not name the association in school days with some woman teacher would be an exception.

Nevertheless the demand continues for the displacing of women by men, not sweepingly perhaps but to the extent that it would be certain that no boy would go out from the schools without having had a man for his teacher in some part of it. The high schools of America have a proportion of men teachers that is large enough to insure the man-and-boy association that is urged as needed; but the great majority of the boys miss the high school. It is the very great number who go no further than through the secondary schools that are the object of this concern. They, in so nearly all the cases as to establish the rule, have at no point come under a man's instruction and guidance. That American men are less manly in consequence would be hard to prove and the pleaders for the schoolmaster in place of the schoolmistress would be done an unkindness if they were required to supply evidence to support his claim. He would have difficulty in producing a single witness to the unfortunate effect of having been held to woman's teaching, or a single example of the man whose usefulness had been hampered by the lack of the man's hand in his schooling. Both in general and in particular the case would flounder if thrown upon its evidence.

There is a notion, which sometimes finds expression in a public way, that the reason women are employed so much more numerous than men as teachers is that the women work for smaller pay. The Lowell (Mass.) Courier in a paragraph recently offered a means of settling the matter. To the plea for fewer women and more men teachers it said: "Very well; then why not discharge all the women and hire the poor men who are standing around waiting to teach for the salaries paid to women?" But there is all the while a pressure to make the pay of the women as high as that of the men in the same work. If, when this level is reached, the men take the places, there will be evidence that the assumption that women are put up with as

teachers for the same reason that they are employed behind the counters of department stores, namely that they will work for less wages, was correct.

That test is not likely to come right away, in view of the fact that men's pay as teachers is advancing faster than women's. The average monthly pay of men teachers in the United States advanced 35 per cent during the decade from 1900 to 1910; that of women advanced about 25 per cent—not an indication that the level is being approached but one that it is being avoided. The reason for the continuance of women must, however, have another reason. If the desirability of a larger proportion of men was at all clear, or even if it was regarded as probable, the American schools would show some evidence of it. The expenditure for education is unrestrained by small economies; no sum that it is clear the schools need is denied. The cost of the public schools of the nation advanced 86 per cent in the 10 years and the cost per pupil increased from \$20.21 to \$31.65, not a record of parsimony.

The deeper reason for the retention of women behind the teacher's desk in the public schools is that it accords with all human experience that woman is the better teacher. The school came as the first cooperative attempt at performance of a needed task by society instead of by the home. Education went from its place beside the mother's knee to the grouping of the children under the care of the one best fitted to take the mother's place. Of course, it was a woman. And it has stayed the woman, becoming more and more the woman as experience has tested her comparative worth with man in this station. In 1900 there was a proportion of 30 per cent of men among the teachers in American public schools; in 1909 it had declined to 21 per cent. Making all allowance for the increased cost of living which marked this period and which is accounted one of the causes for the larger employment of the women, it will still stand for the sum of American opinion, that teaching is best assigned to women.

The claim for woman in the teacher's place that she has at least the equal gift as an instructor, that she can impart knowledge fully as efficiently as man, is not to be regarded as the sole reason for the preference that is reflected in her gaining place. The refining, the making-gentle, the ennobling result of her influence upon the young life of a people is the larger item in the calculation—the solving of a problem that is brought about through no conscious weighing of advantages and no proclaimed decree of any council of men, but is more effectively and eloquently shown in the continued and gaining confidence in woman as the teacher.

That boys are made less manly under the refining contact of the schoolroom as it is hardly to be claimed, when manliness is agreed to have a need of gentleness. As to the American boys losing their ruggedness of conduct under the women teachers, let any group of them, small and large, coming down the street from school answer.

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WOMAN ADVISES FARMERS ABOUT SEEDS TO PLANT

SAN FRANCISCO—On Miss Anna Lute of Berkeley has been placed the responsibility of making a test of California seeds. Miss Lute, in the department of agronomy of the universities of California, is an employee of the United States government, the Examiner says. She is assistant of the bureau of plant industry. Miss Lute conducts the branch seed laboratory in Budd hall on the Berkeley campus. With an electric incubator she makes careful study of the germination of seeds and replies annually to hundreds of queries concerning them. From 500 specimens submitted three years ago, the volume of work she performs has grown to 1500 tests already this year.

It is through her advice that farmers and others are enabled to know the relative value of the seed they plant yearly. She advises when seed is inert or when grain and other seed is mingled with that of noxious plants. The services of the laboratory are free to the general public.

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teachers for the same reason that they are employed behind the counters of department stores, namely that they will work for less wages, was correct.

That test is not likely to come right away, in view of the fact that men's pay as teachers is advancing faster than women's. The average monthly pay of men teachers in the United States advanced 35 per cent during the decade from 1900 to 1910; that of women advanced about 25 per cent—not an indication that the level is being approached but one that it is being avoided. The reason for the continuance of women must, however, have another reason. If the desirability of a larger proportion of men was at all clear, or even if it was regarded as probable, the American schools would show some evidence of it. The expenditure for education is unrestrained by small economies; no sum that it is clear the schools need is denied. The cost of the public schools of the nation advanced 86 per cent in the 10 years and the cost per pupil increased from \$20.21 to \$31.65, not a record of parsimony.

The deeper reason for the retention of women behind the teacher's desk in the public schools is that it accords with all human experience that woman is the better teacher. The school came as the first cooperative attempt at performance of a needed task by society instead of by the home. Education went from its place beside the mother's knee to the grouping of the children under the care of the one best fitted to take the mother's place. Of course, it was a woman. And it has stayed the woman, becoming more and more the woman as experience has tested her comparative worth with man in this station. In 1900 there was a proportion of 30 per cent of men among the teachers in American public schools; in 1909 it had declined to 21 per cent. Making all allowance for the increased cost of living which marked this period and which is accounted one of the causes for the larger employment of the women, it will still stand for the sum of American opinion, that teaching is best assigned to women.

The claim for woman in the teacher's place that she has at least the equal gift as an instructor, that she can impart knowledge fully as efficiently as man, is not to be regarded as the sole reason for the preference that is reflected in her gaining place. The refining, the making-gentle, the ennobling result of her influence upon the young life of a people is the larger item in the calculation—the solving of a problem that is brought about through no conscious weighing of advantages and no proclaimed decree of any council of men, but is more effectively and eloquently shown in the continued and gaining confidence in woman as the teacher.

That boys are made less manly under the refining contact of the schoolroom as it is hardly to be claimed, when manliness is agreed to have a need of gentleness. As to the American boys losing their ruggedness of conduct under the women teachers, let any group of them, small and large, coming down the street from school answer.

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WOMAN ADVISES FARMERS ABOUT SEEDS TO PLANT

SAN FRANCISCO—On Miss Anna Lute of Berkeley has been placed the responsibility of making a test of California seeds. Miss Lute, in the department of agronomy of the universities of California, is an employee of the United States government, the Examiner says. She is assistant of the bureau of plant industry. Miss Lute conducts the branch seed laboratory in Budd hall on the Berkeley campus. With an electric incubator she makes careful study of the germination of seeds and replies annually to hundreds of queries concerning them. From 500 specimens submitted three years ago, the volume of work she performs has grown to 1500 tests already this year.

It is through her advice that farmers and others are enabled to know the relative value of the seed they plant yearly. She advises when seed is inert or when grain and other seed is mingled with that of noxious plants. The services of the laboratory are free to the general public.

ADMINISTRATION BY COMMISSION HELD SUCCESSFUL

Trenton, N. J., Mayor-Director in First Annual Report of New Form of Government Tells of Reforms Effected

CITY DEBT REDUCED

TRENTON, N. J.—Great improvements in every department of the city's government and decided gains in economy and efficient business administration are told of in the report of the first complete fiscal year of commission-government in Trenton by Frederick W. Donnelly, mayor-director of public affairs.

"The results obtained in Trenton have clearly proved the superiority of the new system," says Mayor Donnelly in his report. "Both in economy and efficiency the city has advanced with rapid strides. The cost of administering the government for the last fiscal year was \$4377 less than during the preceding year; the ratables of the city were increased 3.76 per cent during the year; the bonded debt of the city was decreased more than 3.5 per cent; the tax rate for the first fiscal year was reduced 2 cents on each \$100 of valuation.

"In connection with the tax rates it is interesting to note that for three years preceding the adoption of the commission form of government the rate had been advancing at an average annual increase of 17 points a year.

Deficit Greatly Reduced

"The revenue deficit of \$37,808 that existed at the close of the fiscal year of 1912 was reduced to \$12,361. When the board of commissioners took office the revenue deficit was \$61,807. The apparent necessity to issue bonds at that time to fund the revenue deficit has disappeared, and it is reasonable to suppose that at the close of the current fiscal year the revenue deficit will have been wiped out entirely and the city will have a revenue surplus.

"This year the city has not been obliged to negotiate any temporary loans, an unprecedented condition, as it has always been the custom to borrow about \$250,000 for maintenance and operating expenses pending the collection of anticipated taxes. The value of fixed property owned by the city is \$6,833,130. The city now has financial statements kept on a basis of systematic and business-like accuracy and system. The income for the year ending Feb. 28, 1914, was \$26,000 more than expenses. The expenses for the last four years prior to commission government had increased annually at an average rate of \$50,000. Expenses of the last year immediately prior to commission government's adoption, showed \$102,000 increase, while the first year of commission government showed a decrease of over \$4000 under the prior year."

Parties and Politics Abolished

"To enumerate the many improvements and accomplishments that have been witnessed in Trenton under commission government administration, aside from the financial curtailments, would be bordering on the impossible. We have witnessed the destruction of partisan politics in the deliberations of our governing body, not one partisan vote having been taken during the two years of its existence, and this, in face of the fact that the commission comprises three Democrats and two Republicans.

"During our administration we will erect and put into operation a filtration plant, costing approximately \$300,000, and will have plans designed and probably commence actual work on the construction of a sewage disposal plant and garbage incinerating plant, the latter to supersede our present crematory. We have also provided for two new fire stations, 25 additional policemen, improved streets, better lighting facilities and many other improvements. We have also arranged to increase our parking spaces and recreation centers.

In Trenton the commission consisted of Mayor Donnelly, director of public affairs; Edward W. Lee, director of revenue and finance; George B. La Barre, director of public safety; J. Ridgeway Fell, director of streets and public improvements; and William F. Burk, director of parks and public property.

COLONY SUFFRAGE PLAN RECALLED

WALPOLE, Mass.—At the regular Sunday equal suffrage meeting at Endean, East Walpole, Miss Alice Carpenter said that women in this country expressed themselves on public questions until the word that now bars them was placed in the constitution in 1780. Mrs. Agnes Jenks of Concord, N. H., presented a view of the world-wide movement for suffrage. Miss Margaret Foley of Roxbury will speak at next Sunday's meeting.

GEN. VICTORIA IS CANDIDATE

SANTO DOMINGO—General Alfredo Victoria, the former premier, announces that, aided by the supporters of Horacio Vespuz and those of former President Eladio Victoria, he will enter the elections for President of the republic, which are to be held April 1 and 2.

BOSTON CHARTER ASSOCIATION ORGANIZES STATE CAMPAIGN

Concerted Effort Is Being Made to Influence Legislation to Resist Pressure to Vote for Any Measure to Enlarge Council of This City

Active, state-wide campaign against the passage by the Legislature of any bill that would bring Boston again under the control of a large city council with ward representation has been started by the Boston Charter Association. It is urged that certain representatives and others are now trying to force through the Legislature a measure of this kind. The best interests of the city and state demand that this attempt should be defeated by the people, it is urged.

In anticipation of the probability that a city council bill will be reported in the Legislature this week, the association is urging business men and leading citizens in all the large cities of the commonwealth to protest with their senators and representatives. Mayor Curley, the city council, the finance commission, the Chamber of Commerce, and real estate exchange and the Good Government Association are opposed to the proposed change.

A statement has just been issued by the Charter Association, in which it is charged that Representative Lomasney according to his own admission before the committee on metropolitan affairs is attempting to secure a larger council. It reads in part as follows:

"One of the best Legislatures the people ever sent to Beacon hill divided the political features into two contrasted plans, each embodying a different but self-consistent scheme of government, and left it to the people to choose between these two on referendum.

People's Choice Held Wise

"The people chose the plan which gave the voters the most, and professional politicians the least powers. The city is living on its income. It is doing more for the people with the same amount of money. It is expending its money with regard to the needs of the city as a whole.

"The mayor of Boston, the city council, the finance commission, the Cham-

CHAMBER INVITES CAPE COD CANAL MEN TO LUNCHEON

Officials and Engineers of Company to Be Speakers at Assembly on April 9

Representative of the interest that the Boston Chamber of Commerce has in the successful completion and operation of the Cape Cod canal, the assembly luncheon at the American house, April 9, will have as guests and speakers: August Belmont, president of the Cape Cod Canal Construction Company; Commodore J. W. Miller, vice-president; William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the big project, and Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors.

The chamber has voted through its directors to offer an efficiency badge to first-class scouts of the Greater Boston organization of boy scouts, and it is likely that a permanent committee of the Under Forty Division of the chamber will be appointed to aid the movement. The badge is to bear the seal of the chamber and be known as the "Boston Chamber of Commerce efficiency badge."

A first-class scout may apply for examination to obtain the badge after he has attained the merit badges of his own court of honor for civics, business and various other pursuits.

FRENCH SOCIETY TO HAVE JUBILEE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thousands of French people of America are expected in Springfield in June at the celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste Society's fiftieth anniversary. Prominent Frenchmen expected to be present as speakers, include Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada, L. J. Gauthier, deputy for St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., and Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island. The celebration on June 23 and 24 will be preceded on the twenty-second by the annual convention of the Artisans Canadien Francais, 125 delegates from New England to be in attendance.

PROPOSED TRUST BILLS OPPOSED

NEW YORK—The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to put into the form of a brief the wish of the chamber that President Wilson and Congress "go slow" on the President's proposed antitrust legislation has made public its report.

The committee declares that the tentative bills in Congress "not only widely depart from the constitution of peace, outlined in the President's message, but by threatened investigations would restrain lawful business."

BOY TO GET LARGE ESTATE

NEW YORK—John Nicholas Brown, great grandson of Nicholas Brown, after whom Brown University was named, gets a share of the \$25,000,000 estate of John Carter Brown, son of Nicholas Brown, by a supreme court decision.

REPORTS LEAVE TORREON ISSUE STILL IN DOUBT

Some Despatches Tell of Successes by General Villa, While Others Favor the Federals

Despatches concerning the fighting at Torreon, Mex., continue to be conflicting, although it is generally reported that the battle between federals and rebels is still in progress and that General Villa has not yet taken the city.

A despatch from Juarez, Mex., says that an official message from the front was received there Sunday night stating that the rebels now hold all the positions in the city except the main barracks and two smaller barracks. It is reported that General Villa has taken Cerro de la Cruz, a hill which is said to offer a commanding position.

Prior to this message no word had been received from General Villa, says the despatch, and it was believed by General Carranza, who arrived at Juarez Sunday, and General Chao, military commander of Chihuahua state, that the Constitutionalists had been repulsed.

Although the message said to have been received from the front told of substantial rebel gains, Constitutional headquarters also took it to mean that federal resistance was more stubborn than General Villa expected to meet, for before the attack Saturday night, he wired that the capture of the city was a matter of minutes rather than hours.

A despatch from Chihuahua City says that such news as reached there Sunday was unfavorable to the rebels.

STORE NEWS

From manager to elevator man and cash boy, the employees of the W. & A. Bacon Company wore roses in honor of the formal opening of the new store today. It was announced by bells at 9 o'clock which were rung by the pressing of a button by Frederick A. Kerry, vice-president and general manager.

At a meeting of the employees at 8:30 a. m., Mr. Kerry announced that he was at work on a cooperative plan by which the employees would benefit financially, according to their sales.

He expected to have it outlined and probably in effect in two months. Mayor Curley called at 9:30 to extend

A. A. Anderson, for several years floor superintendent for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned, and is succeeded by Kenneth Moore, who has been in charge of the junior employees.

W. T. McLain of the Jordan Marsh Company is en route for Europe for a six weeks' trip.

Miss Mary McCaffrey of the linen department of the Shepard Norwell Company has been away for a week's vacation.

This evening at the Boston City Club will occur the annual dinner of the Men's Bowling League of the Filene Cooperative Association. Prizes will be awarded to the successful bowlers, and a musical program will be given.

JANE ADDAMS OPENS MEETING

DES MOINES, Ia.—Nearly 200 delegates from the 19 central eastern and southern states composing the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Association, attended the opening session of the conference Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting in a theater. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, the leading speaker of the three days' program, discussed conditions in Illinois.

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Second—The molding of that model to a perfect acquiescence with the little peculiarities which every figure shows. We fit all Bon Ton Corsets without extra charge.

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Specials for Week Ending April 4:

Women's Skirts cleansed usually \$1.50 and \$2.00.....95c
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(STREET FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

House Nears Vote on Tolls; New Plan Urged in Senate

Speaker Clark Expected to Close Debate Against Bill—Senate Discusses Resolution to Give President Power in Charges

LONG DELAY FORESEEN

WASHINGTON—Absorbed in one of the most important legislative controversies which has come before Congress in many years, both the Senate and House today continued discussion of the proposed repeal of Panama tolls exemption for American coastwise shipping.

In the House several of the 20 hours under which the Sims bill for repeal is being debated were left; a vote is expected late Tuesday or early Wednesday. Speaker Clark, who has remained silent since his statement Thursday, opposing the rule limiting debate, will probably deliver the closing argument against repeal.

In the Senate discussion revolved around Senator James Hamilton Lewis' resolution to give the President authority to suspend tolls whenever he should deem it wise to do so in the public interest. The Illinois senator expected to cite a long series of precedents upon which he bases the right of Congress to extend such authority to the chief executive without offending any other nation or violating any treaty.

A large number of speeches were made in the House today; and many other addresses were given "leave to print" in the Record. Among those who spoke were Representative Doremus.

Equal Rights Opposed

Representative Frank E. Doremus of Michigan, Democrat, said:

"After the law was passed, it was boldly proclaimed that we had violated our treaty with Great Britain. It mattered not that Great Britain had practically admitted our right to make the exemption. After this, the task imposed upon American champions of Great Britain was certainly a stupendous one.

"The Carnegie peace endowment as an institution does not justify its right to exist by antagonizing our own government in an international controversy. I repudiate the attempts made in this country to convince the people that the United States is an outlaw among the nations."

He charged that the transcontinental railroads would be the beneficiaries and the people would suffer by the repeal.

"If the American people had suspected that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gave Great Britain equal rights with us, not a shovelful of dirt would have been turned on the isthmus," he declared.

In the House it is generally conceded that the tolls battle has been fought and won for the President. Virtually the only uncertainty as to the outcome in the House is the size of the majority which the repeal will receive. The vote on the previous question on the closure rule was won by the President's adherents by a majority of 31. Estimates of the majority on the repeal vary from 35 to 75.

Senate Attitude a Question

The Senate is yet to be reckoned with. There no closure rule to limit debate can be ordered and it may be weeks before the question is disposed of. Senator O'Gorman, who will lead opposition to the repeal within the party ranks, has said that senators who propose to vote for the repeal have told him they did not expect a vote for six weeks.

Senator Owen and other Democratic champions of the President's cause declare that delay will serve no useful purpose and they hope to have the committee on inter-oceanic canals of which Senator O'Gorman is chairman, take up the Sims bill as soon as it comes from the House. The committee is closely divided on the issue. At present it appears that opponents of the repeal may have a majority of one in the committee.

There are other bills pertaining to the issue before the committee. Senator Chilton has one, which, instead of directly repealing the exemption clause, would leave it to the President to determine what ships should pay tolls. Then there is a measure introduced by Senator Reed which would repeal toll exemption and then grant to ships of other nations the right to compete with American coastwise shipping.

Senator Gallinger's Bill

In opposition to the proposal of Senator Lewis, the minority leader, Senator Gallinger, will urge a resolution introduced by him which would assert, as the sense of Americans, that Congress has the right to do as it pleases with respect to American shipping through the Panama canal.

Saturday the House debate on the Sims bill was continued.

LIST OF BANKS IS DUE THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson had a talk at the White House last night about the location of federal reserve banks. Mr. Burleson is said to be interested in the selection of a southern city for a bank. The list of reserve districts and cities probably will be announced this week.

The President is expected to name the federal reserve board soon after the organization committee makes its announcement.

TRAFFIC BOARD ASKS CONGRESS FOR NEW OFFICES

Chairman Clark Points Out That Interstate Commerce Commission Is in Need of Larger Quarters—Others Need Room

DELAY IS EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Interstate commerce commission, one of the hardest working bureaus of the government, is asking Congress for larger and better quarters. Its duties have been increased enormously during the past few years, necessitating large additions to its clerical force, and yet there has been no commensurate growth in its quarters. This crowding interferes with good administration and effective work, says a letter to Congress recently written by Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the commission.

The commission asks for a home of its own, built by the government, and especially arranged for its convenience; or it desires that Congress give it permission to make a 10-year lease with owners of private property. Such a lease would result in the erection by these owners of quarters superior to any the commission thus far has occupied.

One of these two things, Chairman Clark says, is now essential, if the commission is to go forward with its work in a satisfactory manner.

The government at present is housing the commission in rented buildings, for which it pays an aggregate of \$72,500 a year. These buildings are five in number and are scattered.

Nobody in Congress doubts the necessity that exists for doing precisely what Commissioner Clark has asked, and yet, as a matter of actual fact, nothing is done.

The slowness of Congress to provide the interstate commerce commission with suitable quarters is illustrative of its general policy in dealing with the executive departments of the government. The interstate commerce commission, of course, understands this, and the letter of Chairman Clark has been written with this in view.

Congress' Inertia Traditional

This slowness of action is characteristic of all large legislative bodies, and it is as much in evidence in the British Parliament and in the other national legislative organizations of Europe as it is in Washington. It explains why it took almost half a century to complete the Washington monument, and why that monument, incomplete and at a height of something more than 150 feet, stood for almost a quarter of a century before anything could be done to get an appropriation to finish it.

It explains why it took Congress a score of years to provide for a monument to Lincoln and as long to provide for one to Grant. It stood for 20 years in the way of building a union railway station here. It kept the Library of Congress in its cramped and outgrown quarters in the Capitol a generation after everybody had admitted that a new and separate library building was needed.

Congressional inertia also helps explain the slowness of Congress to enact important legislation for which the people are asking. Of course, when it comes to important new laws, other causes are also operative to explain why Congress moves slowly, but inertia is always one of them, and one of the greatest. It took 20 years of active agitation to put through the bill now known as the pure food law. There is no question but that public opinion was ready for the new law a dozen years before it was enacted. It took as long a time to put through the laws under which the interstate commerce commission is now operating.

NEW SWISS DIPLOMAT JOINS WASHINGTON LEGATION STAFF



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
DR. KARL PAUL HUEBSCHER

is not the only branch of the government that is housed in quarters that are too small. The state, war and navy departments have long been housed in the large building just west of the White House grounds. Originally this building was ample in proportions, but for a score of years it has been too small, and more outside room is being rented each year. Seven or eight years ago Congress acquired land south of the Treasury building, and provided that it should be used for new buildings for the state department, the department of justice and the department of commerce, the last two of which are also in rented and crowded quarters, as the interstate commerce commission. Year after year has gone by without anything further being done.

The department of justice is as badly crowded as the interstate commerce commission, and, like it, is in rented quarters scattered over the city. Probably 2000 clerks of the state, war and navy departments are located in rented quarters. The total amount paid by the government in the way of rent every year in this city is more than \$650,000, and the amount is increasing.

Congress Is Hard to Start

It isn't because Congress doesn't want to provide for the new buildings here referred to, or that these buildings are not needed, that nothing is done, but because it is so difficult to set such a large organization in motion. Some day the interstate commerce commission will have a new federal building.

In the case of the department of justice, Congress (and this was five or six years ago) authorized the selection of plans, by competition. The plans finally agreed upon, and which will be carried out some day, when a bill can be put through providing for the necessary funds, will result in the erection of one of the beautiful public buildings in the world, to be known as the Temple of Justice. It will house the supreme court, and will contain a supreme court room which will be one of the finest public rooms in the western hemisphere.

Under the same roof will be the department of justice, embracing the attorney-general and his large staff of assistants and law clerks; and all of the courts of the District of Columbia. The building will probably fill as much space as an entire city block, and will cost about \$6,000,000.

The state department is to have, some day, when Congress can find the time to pass the necessary bill, a handsome marble building, which will contain as its chief attraction a reception room, in which the secretary of state will meet members of the diplomatic corps. That room, according to present plans, will be more beautiful than any room on this side the Atlantic.

But not now will any of these things be. Just as the interstate commerce commission will not get its new building at this time, so will the supreme court, the department of justice and the state department have to wait until Congress is ready to set aside the money needed for these new buildings.

RAILROAD LAYOFF EFFECT DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa state railroad commission, issued a statement Sunday night relative to the discharge of 40,000 employees by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroad systems, hoping that the action was not intended to influence the interstate commerce commission in its consideration of the application of eastern railroads for permission to make a horizontal advance of 5 per cent in their freight rates.

MALDEN CHARGES TO BE HEARD

Malden city council, street and water commission and other city officials meet Wednesday night, April 8, to hear charges of Mayor Charles Schumaker against the street and water commission and John M. Devir, the remaining member of that commission.

GATHERING OF IDLE DISPERSED

WASHINGTON—Dr. Karl Paul Huebscher, a diplomat of wide experience has been added to the staff of the Swiss legation. He comes to Washington directly from Argentina where he has been stationed for some time.

NEW YORK—Meetings of unemployed in Rutgers square Sunday night, in which speakers criticized the police, were dispersed after Benjie Belmont and Percy Marmour, the latter a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

STRIKE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

RUFFALO, N. Y.—After a five hour conference, breaking up at 1:30 o'clock this morning, a settlement of the Gould Coupler Company strike at Depew is not reached. The union wants 15 days and the company wants three months to reemploy all men in open shop.

CONGRESS ASKED TO AID BUSINESS OF U.S. IN CHINA

Bowdle and Pomerene Bill Proposes to Authorize Investigation of Business Conditions, and as to Permanent Exposition

APPROPRIATION URGED

WASHINGTON—A bill, introduced in the House by Representative Bowdle of Ohio and in the Senate by Senator Pomerene, at the instance of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, proposes to authorize the secretary of commerce to investigate by a commission of three, the condition of American trade in China for the purpose of determining ways and means for its expansion, particularly to ascertain the practicability of establishing there a permanent exposition of American products. The bill anticipates that such an exposition would be self-sustaining but appropriates \$20,000 for the investigation.

The Pomerene measure has been reported favorably by the Senate committee on commerce. A hearing has been held on the Bowdle bill and favorable action is expected by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Secretary of Commerce Redfield has written a letter to the Senate committee favoring the proposition, saying he thought much practical and valuable information could be obtained in this way, not only with regard to the exposition but also with regard to other relations of the development of the China trade.

To Assist Smaller Trade

It is proposed that the United States acquire a site and erect a group of buildings in a Chinese city to be decided upon, space in the buildings to be leased to American manufacturers for display of their wares. Products of all kinds could be shown there, one plan being to show machinery in operation. The plan is devised to assist smaller manufacturers in getting into the China trade. While now only great industrial organizations can afford to seek business in that field, it is said, by this plan the smaller firms would have opportunity to place their products in competition by grouping them together in an American exhibit.

Howard M. Hooker, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, originator of the plan, presented it to the interstate and foreign commerce committee. The Panama canal is mentioned as affording especially favorable opportunity for the project.

"Such import trade as we have enjoyed with China in the past," said Mr. Hooker, "has been developed through British, German and Japanese mercantile houses at Shanghai or Hongkong. These houses patronize their home manufacturers whenever possible. The few American firms in business there have been overshadowed by the age and solidity of their foreign neighbors.

Samples Must Be Shown

"The most marked commercial peculiarity of the Chinese is that they will not buy from catalogues or cuts; they must see an actual sample. Merchants must carry an extensive line of samples and they are reluctant to make changes or carry a large assortment. Consequently many articles obsolete in European markets continue to find sale in the Orient. Aggressive American methods are successfully carried on by a few of our great manufacturers. In the most remote parts of western China American sewing machines are sold on the instalment plan.

"It is learned that the republic of China would welcome the opportunity to cooperate in the plan. They are hopeful that the opening of the Panama canal will go far toward increasing our mutual trade and more closely cement our relations.

"The ultimate intention should be to have this exposition typically American in every particular, housed in buildings of American architecture, and for all of its equipment, from boilers upward, to be an actual exhibit. The Chinese would come thousands of miles to see such an exhibit. China with her 400,000,000 people on an area about the same as the United States, offers commercial possibilities even much greater than South America with a population of 40,000,000."

Comparisons Are Made

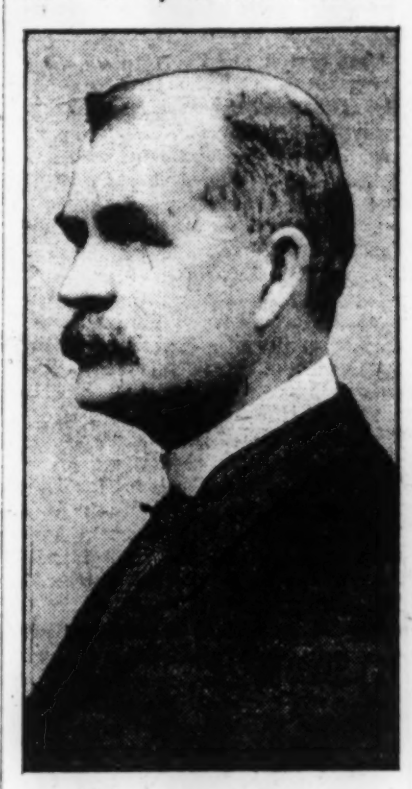
The exposition is compared with permanent exhibitions maintained in Chicago and other large cities by associations of furniture manufacturers, where buyers from neighboring sections travel to purchase stocks.

Governmental sanction would be essential to the success of the project, it is urged. Commercial organizations could do it but their project would not have the requisite prestige and could not move successfully against the action of other governments which are actually going ahead and partitioning the country into zones of influence.

The subject is now before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the form of a resolution presented by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce favoring the Bowdle resolution. It is in the oriental trade committee, which has not met recently, but it is expected that the board of directors will consider it soon.

VALUATION BOARD GETS SOLICITOR

WASHINGTON—After rendering, increasingly valuable services as legal adviser to the interstate commerce commission for several years, Solicitor Patrick J. Farrell is to enter a new field of activity to which he was summoned because of his success with the federal traffic board.



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
PATRICK J. FARRELL

When Charles O. Prouty resigned from the interstate commerce commission to become chairman of the national railroad valuation board, he made arrangements to take Mr. Farrell with him as legal adviser. This fact was made public quite recently and now Mr. Farrell is preparing to assume his new labors.

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TOLL EXEMPTION REPEAL CERTAIN, SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

out that in the platform there are two planks which declare in specific language against subsidies, either direct or indirect. This is one of the ancient doctrines of Democracy, the President held, and it naturally superseded the tolls exemption plank, inasmuch as the latter has been construed as a subsidy pure and simple.

The President said that if the international situation had not demanded repeal, he would not have advocated it, although he would have always held that tolls exemption was a subsidy. He believes, however, that inasmuch as a Congress over which he had no jurisdiction in any way, passed the law it would have remained unchallenged by the administration. But as events changed the entire situation, he had felt constrained to ask a repeal.

Sees No Split of Party

So far as Senator Lewis' proposed substitute giving the President the power to waive the tolls provision entirely is concerned, the President said it had not been brought to his attention at all. Personally he did not think that it would be a wise provision.

The President was careful to point out that not all of those who differed with him on the tolls questions are participating in what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation. This action, he believes, is confined to a very small minority in Congress.

The President does not think that there will be any disruption of the Democratic party through the debate over tolls. He insisted that when the question is disposed of the Democrats will be found presenting a united front on public questions.

FRANK L. BRIER PLANS RALLIES IN SEVERAL PLACES

Frank L. Brier, the Republican candidate for Congress from the twelfth district, will follow his noonday rally at the Walter Baker Company at Milton Lower Mills today with meetings tonight in the municipal building at Columbia road and Bird street, Uphams Corner and the Library building, Norfolk and Washington streets; Codman square, and a number of open air rallies in Dorchester and South Boston.

Street Commissioner James A. Gullivan, the Democratic candidate, has not yet begun a speaking campaign. Mr. Gullivan issued a statement last night in answer to Senator Lodge's call for Republican support of Mr. Brier. Mr. Gullivan states that although industrial conditions throughout the nation are quiet the present business status is not due to the tariff regulations of the Democratic party, but to the extended investigations by the interstate commerce commission and that when its report is made known this country will take a commercial leap into immediate prosperity not despite but because of the new tariff bill and the Democratic party. Mr. Gullivan says the senator's statement as to conditions is misleading.

HOUSE MAY PASS BILL FOR THE GRADE OF VICE-ADMIRAL

Padgett Measure, Unlike That Favorably Acted on in Senate, Provides for New Rank Without Increase in Pay and Only on Temporary Basis

WASHINGTON—It is believed that the House will pass the Padgett bill, providing for admirals and vice-admirals in the navy, without increase of pay, and on a temporary basis. Under the terms of this bill, the executive department may assign rear admirals to duty as admirals and vice-admirals, but the men thus assigned will draw the pay of rear admirals, and not the pay of their advanced rank, and on the completion of the tour of duty specified, they will return to the rank of rear admirals.

The Senate bill, which passed that body several months ago, is much more liberal in its terms, and provides for vice-admirals, to be promoted from the existing list of rear admirals, and to serve permanently in that station and draw increased pay. If the House should pass its bill, the exact terms of the proposed new legislation would be determined by the committee on conference appointed to adjust the differences between the two houses.

The Padgett bill has the approval of the secretary of the navy, who realizes the difficulties in the way of obtaining from Congress any provision for six additional officers with the permanent rank of vice-admiral. The Senate bill does not create additional officers, but would simply promote six rear admirals.

Call It an Entering Wedge

If the Padgett bill can be made the law, say some of the friends of that legislation, it will be an entering wedge, and later on, after the vice-admiral plan shall have been tested and proved needful, it will not be difficult to have the rank made permanent, with increased pay.

Under the provisions of the Padgett bill, there appears to be no way by which the army can obtain the grade of lieutenant-general and general on a corresponding basis, as urged by the secretary of war, since it will be a difficult matter to determine, under the present army organization and distribution of troops, which commands may properly carry with them those titles.

However much or little Secretary Garrison may have interfered with the plan for the authorization of admirals and vice-admirals by his appeal to Congress for an equal number of lieutenant-generals for the army, it is undoubtedly true that Congress cannot be moved to do as he has requested. It is said by those who are well informed that it would be even out of the question to have provision made for one lieutenant-general, so long as there shall remain one or more of the reasons that led Congress to abolish that grade after it had been established in 1901 and remained in existence for more than eight years, during which period it was held by six officers.

Reasons for Abolishment

It is sometimes said that the lieutenant-generalcy, as an office on the active list of the army, was abolished with a view to returning to the old policy of holding the office in reserve as a reward for especially distinguished service in time of war. This assertion, however, is not in agreement with the facts.

There were three reasons inducing Congress to abolish the grade of lieutenant-general. One was that the administration, having assigned a brigadier-general (Bell) to duty as chief of staff, thus leaving a lieutenant-general in command of a division, which is the proper command for a major-general, had shown that the lieutenant-generalcy was a useless grade.

The second reason was the evident policy of the administration to use the lieutenant-generalcy for the purpose of promoting and retiring with that rank a considerable number of officers who had but a short time to serve on the active list, and whose prior service had not been especially distinguished.

Third Reason Had Weight

The third reason was one regarding which little was said openly, but which was well known by public men in this city at the time, and probably had more weight with many senators and representatives than either of the others. This reason was that it was generally believed that, as soon as contemplated promotions and retirements with the rank of lieutenant-general should have been completed, a certain relatively young officer, who had been transferred from the staff to the line, and been promoted very rapidly to the grade of major-general, over hundreds of officers who were his seniors in age and length of service, would be made a lieutenant-general. The third reason would be operative today, were the grade of lieutenant-general restored.

The proposed legislation for establishment of the grade of vice-admiral stands on altogether a different and more favorable footing. Both houses concede the need for the grade; their difference is as to whether the grade shall be permanent, with increased pay; or temporary, without such increase. The argument for the new grade is well stated by Representative Lemuel F. Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs:

"The navy," he says, "has reached such proportions that its separation into fleets, squadrons and divisions requires the commanders in chief and second in

command of the fleets to be of higher rank than the commanders of the squadrons and divisions. This is necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline and more efficient management of the navy afloat. At present commanders-in-chief, squadron commanders and division commanders are all of the rank of rear-admiral.

For Proper Representation

"Another urgent reason for the reestablishment of the grades of admiral and vice-admiral is that the United States fleet may be properly represented abroad in international conferences and operations. Nearly all nations of the world have the grade of admiral and vice-admiral, which is another reason why the pending legislation should be enacted.

"The necessity for increasing the rank of our commanders in chief of the fleets of the navy has been emphasized in Mexico, where the United States is placed in position of having Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of a large force, junior in rank to Rear Admiral Craddock of the English navy, with a very much smaller force, and unless the grade of admiral, as well as vice-admiral, is reestablished, this will almost invariably be the case where the United States navy comes in contact with foreign navies."

Mr. Padgett quotes figures, showing the number of admirals, vice-admirals and rear admirals of other nations. England has 12 admirals, 22 vice-admirals and 56 rear admirals. Germany, whose fleet is about equal to ours in strength, has five admirals, 11 vice-admirals and 22 rear admirals. France has 15 vice-admirals. Japan, Russia and Italy have 18 each. Austria, with almost no navy, has three.

COLONIZATION BY ALIENS HELD TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Head of American Immigration League Gives His Plan for Reduction of Cost of Necessities

NEW YORK—Proper distribution of immigrants on government farm lands is held to be a solution of the high cost of necessities in this country by Henry Green, general director of the American Immigration and Distribution League, who announced on Sunday that this organization would be remodeled to enter upon such a campaign. Mr. Green said:

"Senator Dillingham and Congressman Burnett in their efforts to restrict immigration are indirectly helping to maintain the cost of necessities. When immigration is restricted production and natural developments are restricted. "Immigration legislation is needed—not restrictive, but discriminatory and helpful legislation.

"If the government would set aside 500,000 acres of land, cut it up into small farming tracts, then establish a bank or fund from which the immigrant could borrow \$1000 to devote to the erection of a home, the development of the land and its purchase, the problem of necessities would disappear forever within a few years thereafter.

"If 100,000 people could be taken from the large cities and sent 'back to the land,' they would produce enough in foodstuffs to feed 3,000,000 persons, and they would make labor for 200,000 other persons now idle."

REPORT ON IDLE MEN EXPECTED

Two men who have been investigating the unemployed situation in Boston and have spent three days among the workless men at the Avery street soup kitchen are due to report to Governor Walsh today and as a result state action may be taken this week to render aid. Through the efforts of the committee in charge of the kitchen about a score of men will be started to work immediately. About 100 persons have obtained positions.

Nearly 800 men were given meals last night. Supplies ran short and women helpers canvassed restaurants for more. The soup kitchen will be kept open until April 9, when the 30-day experiment time will be ended. The committee hopes to find some way for caring for the needy after that.

PEACE WORKERS TO MEET

WASHINGTON—Leaders for better understanding from nearly all parts of the world will assemble in Washington April 22 to attend the third international congress under the auspices of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

GRANGE DEGREE TO BE GIVEN

There is a lively friendly competition between the granges of the district for the honor of presenting tonight the most candidates in the class of about 300 to take the fifth degree in the Middlesex-Pomona grange meeting at Saugus.

BISBEE'S PAYROLL IS MOUNTING HIGH

Workers of Mining City in Arizona With Population of 20,000 Earn Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Monthly

CITY HAS LOFTY SITE

BISBEE, Ariz.—More than 5000 feet above the sea level, about 10 miles from the Mexican border and nearly 5 miles from the state line of New Mexico is this city of 20,000 people. Copper mining is the industry that sustains it and about 5100 men are employed in the operations, the payroll amounting to nearly \$600,000 per month.

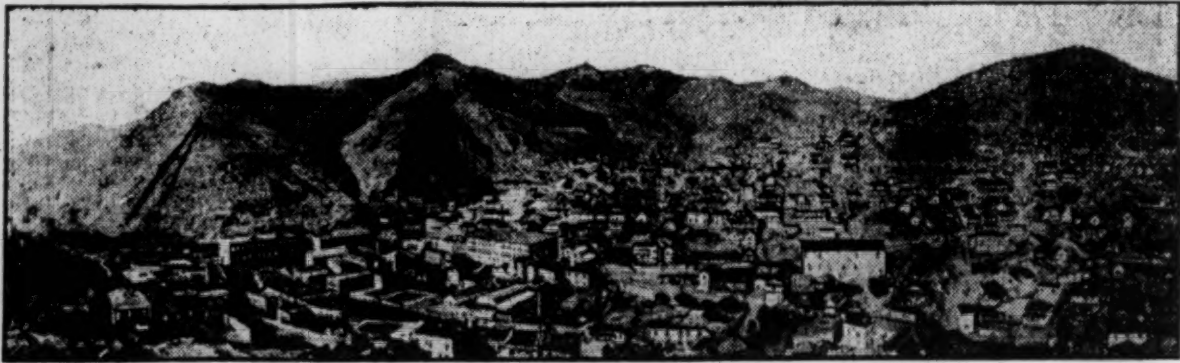
Conditions here are pleasant the year around; the summer heat is not regarded as excessive and the winters are mild. Adequate transportation service

connects all parts of the town, up and down the canon. Pure water is pumped from deep wells seven miles south of Bisbee and stored in large tanks on the hillsides above the city. It is piped from these tanks to supply the city's needs. Bisbee has gas and electric lights. The principal business section lies in Tombstone canon, which is very narrow. Up the canon for nearly a mile and a half are the homes of the miners. Following down the canon there is an occasional house until Lowell is reached. Lowell is about a mile and a half below Bisbee and is a small business center. After leaving Lowell and traveling in a southeasterly direction for another mile and a half Warren is entered; here some low rolling hills have afforded space for Bisbee's residence section. There are many beautiful homes there and also Bisbee's only park, which is attractively laid out. There are many good, substantial buildings, including those of the Phelps, Dodge Mercantile Company, the Copper Queen library, the Copper Queen hotel, the Y. M. C. A., Masonic building,

the Elks Club and the Central high school.

Railroad service here is considered good, with four trains arriving and four departing daily, which connect with the main line of the El Paso & Southwestern system at Osborn, just out in the valley. Passengers going west connect with the Southern Pacific system at Tucson and those eastward bound can have their choice of trains at El Paso, Tex. Most religions denominations are represented and many of the churches have edifices. The public schools are considered of the best and are well attended, their present enrolment numbering 2200.

The principal shippers of copper ores are the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company and the Shattuck Company. Shipments averaging about 5500 tons daily are made to Douglas, Ariz., where there are large smelters. This ore is of low grade, averaging about 7 per cent copper, and carries small values in gold, silver and lead.



(Photo by Irwin)

Panorama of center with altitude of five thousand feet showing part of town and hills

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEWARK NEWS—Minot, N. D., which has a commission form of government, consisting of five members, one of whom is president, will petition the next legislature to amend the commission government act so as to permit the employment of a city manager, according to a resolution passed by the directors of the local Association of Commerce, after thorough study of literature and other available information on the subject. This decision is noteworthy for two reasons: First, it shows that one effect of commission government may be to prepare communities for the still more efficient city manager plan. Second, it shows that the business interests of Minot, after a trial, are back of this most modern of all forms of municipal government.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Josephine Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, continues to seek ways to improve Washington's schools. Returning from a trip to the East, where she picked up facts about vocational training, she brings another idea of no small interest to parents and pupils. "A tendency is becoming manifest all over the United States toward longer school hours and longer school years," Mrs. Preston reports. "I don't mean by this that there is a tendency to require more actual academic work to be done in a day by the pupils, but that more play time is allowed under the supervision of the teachers and that students who desire to do so may spend more time in the workshops and laboratories of vocational and industrial nature." That single paragraph offers abundance of reason why societies of parents and teachers should not merely exist, but should have thousands of active members in Spokane. Fathers and mothers may be content to let pedagogues decide what text-books shall be chosen or how much work shall be covered by the 6A class or the 8B; but when it comes to saying whether the summer vacation should be one month or three and whether the added play hours should

be enjoyed at the home or at the school, some one besides the teacher should be heard. And how can parents take up such matters wisely and in the way to gain results unless they are organized?

CHICAGO POST—The New York board of education has addressed a letter to employers of graduates from the elementary schools of that city, asking them to communicate with the city superintendent of schools when they receive applications for positions that contain flagrant errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar. The hope is that such cooperation will enable the board to discover where the system of instruction under its control is failing to meet the practical demands of the business world. If the employers respond and it is possible to trace the faulty applicants for jobs to the schools where they were supposedly fitted for work requiring elementary education, the plan should prove of much value. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that reading, writing and arithmetic, with a little history and a little geography, are the supreme desiderata of even primary education. There is a tendency, not lacking in Chicago, to take this viewpoint, and to regard anything beyond this curriculum as "fads" or "frills." It is important, doubtless, that boys and girls should be fitted to fill clerical positions in commercial houses, but it is more important that they should be fitted to fill a self-reliant place in life, and to fill it intelligently and with an outlook. They must feel that life is something bigger than earning a living, and that there is more to live for than the pay envelope at the week's end. Many of the so-called "fads" have the value of exercising this broadening influence upon character. The boy whose education has given him no larger scope than accuracy in adding a column of figures, legibility in writing and precision in placing a comma, may make an efficient routine clerk, but he is not likely to take the intelligent interest in his employer's business that might be taken by one whose vision is wider and whose appreciation of life is deeper.

LESSONS IN CHARACTER AND CAREER OF JOHN BRIGHT TOLD

With Fine Qualities and Free From Ambition or Personal Bias, His Influence Is Said to Have Been Unequaled by Any of Non-Official Status—Press Discussed

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some men are born fighters, some have fighting thrust upon them; to the latter class it may be said that John Bright belonged. In his Quaker heart he loved peace, but his love for humanity was greater, and the years which he spent in the very forefront of the campaign against what were to him oppression, injustice, monopoly, with no desire but to serve his fellow men, are evidence of the strength and energy of his convictions.

G. M. Trevelyan in his "Life of John Bright" writes of him: "His boyhood had been passed in the atmosphere of the Society of Friends, that intangible but pervading spirit which instills rather than teaches the doctrine of equality and brotherhood of men and women, of rich and poor, the nothingness of worldly distinction and the supreme duty of human conduct." The influence of this early training and the principles it inculcates are evidenced in the mingled sternness and sweetness of his character, in his inexorable denunciation of wrong in whatever form; in the soundness of his judgment, untouched by ambition or personal bias, and the independent, unselfconscious simplicity of his nature which knew naught of artificial standards and stereotyped conventions. For many years it was the fashion amongst politicians, to whom in those days the sound of democracy's voice was the exception rather than the rule, to deride John Bright as a dissenter who had received no university education, but amongst the great mass of his fellow countrymen, the influence he wielded was immense, unequalled either before or since by one possessing no official status.

Ireland and United States

The years which saw John Bright member for Rochdale, his home where he had first heard Cobden speak against the corn laws and where he worked with unabated vigor for their repeal until drawn into a wider field of endeavor, and later as member for Birmingham, were years of world-wide political significance. In addition to the campaign which he fought with Cobden, he threw himself enthusiastically into the betterment of the conditions in Ireland, laying the foundation for the disestablishment of the Irish church and the passing of the Irish land act; he led the peace party against the Crimean war which was abhorrent to him, and by his untiring energy, by his eloquent and reiterated appeals to his countrymen to "judge righteous judgment," he turned the tide of feeling, which for so long ran in favor of the South in America and slavery, in favor of emancipation and the North.

No chapter in Mr. Trevelyan's book is more interesting than that dealing with the American war of independence and the part which Bright played therein, his constant interchange of letters with Sumner for the eye of President Lincoln and his steady persistent effort, both within and without the House of Commons, to break down the aristocratic prejudice manifested in England against the North.

Of President Lincoln, Bright wrote to Sumner in April, 1865: "In him I have observed a singular resolution honestly to do his duty, a great courage, shown in the fact that in his speeches and writings no word of passion or panic or of ill-will has ever escaped him; a great gentleness of temper and nobleness of soul, proved by the absence of irritation and menace under circumstances of the most desperate provocation and a pity and mercifulness to his enemies which

seem drawn as from the very fount of Christian charity and love." Seldom has a nobler tribute been made by one great man to another. The historian, able in the steady light of retrospect to discern the true value of individual character and achievement, no longer clouded by contemporary passion and prejudice, will acknowledge that the tribute paid to Abraham Lincoln by John Bright is not less due to him from his countrymen, whom he served devotedly, untouched from first to last by ambition or self-interest.

Newspapers, Old and Modern

There are books, and their name is legion, which are to be read idly, skimmed lightly for the "bon mot" and anecdote, concerning those, some time, somewhere, in authority, with or against whom the reader may enjoy a laugh, and there are books which stiffen the mental backbone, catering for no flippant curiosity but approaching their subject with dignity and earnest intent. To this latter class of writing belongs Mr. Scott-James' "The Influence of the Press." Equipped with considerable journalistic experience, acquired both in America and England, a thoughtful student of the origin and evolution of the newspaper, with keen insight and a fine sense of irony which lightens the severity of his denunciations and illumines delightfully his historical data, he has written a book which stands as the most important contribution hitherto made to the history of the press of English speaking nations.

Mr. Scott-James is of the opinion that the newspaper in England owed its first appearance in the fifteenth century to the loss of prestige suffered by the church. The only seats of learning being monopolized by scholastic theology, the people sought hazily an independent vehicle for self-expression through promiscuous and unauthorized publications which printing had made practical. In its turn the crown, scenting disloyalty, gagged the press, but its motive was religious rather than monarchical since it was mainly in the effort after religious emancipation that the press was then engaged. What has been called "The first English periodical of domestic news," under the refreshing title of "The Perfect Diurnal," was published in 1641.

During Cromwell's dictatorship the press was submitted to the severest censorship, but when this was removed the inevitable reaction set in and a "Yellow Press," more violent and irresponsible than any either before or since, enjoyed a brief, inglorious career. It was not until many centuries later, when the demands of democracy to be instructed and to be articulated prompted its importation from America, where in the meantime it had been established, that the "Yellow Press" in a vastly modified form, reappeared in England.

Oppression and Expression

Mr. Scott-James in a series of ably written chapters, in the light of evidence past and present, shows how one by one church, king, aristocracy and middlemen have endeavored to retain the privilege of exclusive self-expression, and how as education has descended from one rung of the ladder to another, the demand to be heard and to know has broken down the barriers of monopoly and insisted upon a wider representation. Nowadays when every man reads his daily newspaper, and for the most part believes what he finds there, it is difficult to exaggerate the influence and

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

IT DEPENDS

Said teacher: "What is the half of eight?" And Johnnie answered jauntily: "Why, up and down, it seems to me, That half of eight's exactly three, But it's nothing horizontally."

THEY MEAN WELL

Our days might be still more replete With joy but for the few Mistaken persons whom we meet Who cannot sing—but do.

INTERESTED

When Mabel, a sweet little city bud, To visit her country aunt had come, And noticed the cow a-chewing her cud, Asked: "Where did she get her chewing gum?"

FITTING

This pun here offered, I presume, A long felt want will fill; The author who wants a nom de plume Should write with an ostrich quill.

It will surely gratify Colonel Goethals to finish up the building of the Panama canal with every bill settled including those of the mosquitoes.

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GOVERNMENT WIRELESS SETS UNIVERSITY CLOCKS DAILY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Prof. Frederick L. Bishop, chief of the engineering department of the University of Pittsburgh, has connected all the clocks in the group of buildings so that they can be regulated automatically by wireless telegraph twice a day, with the government time station at Arlington, Va.

Professor Bishop declares that this is something new in the use of wireless telegraphy. He adds that almost all of the apparatus used by Mr. Marconi in his wireless telegraphy experiments was made in the engineering department of the University of Pittsburgh. One of the largest wireless stations in the country is now being installed at the university. It will be capable of receiving messages over a radius of 3000 miles.

It is being erected between the Thaw Hall building and that of Mines. It is proposed to have one of the largest and most complete plants in the country.

Professor Bishop says that the university was receiving by wireless from the government station at Arlington the correct time twice a day at 11 a. m. and 10 p. m. This process caused some one to be on the watch twice a day in order to receive the correct time by wireless and set the master clock of the university manually.

Because this process was rather crude Professor Bishop has connected the old observatory clock, which is worked electrically, with the university's wireless station, and the same electric current which is caught from the Arlington station is transmitted straight to the master clock in the university, and it in turn electrically sets all other clocks. The idea seems simple, but it requires considerable ingenuity and delicate apparatus to accomplish the undertaking. It is a complete success, however, and no doubt will be used at all stations where time is received by wireless and transmitted to clocks as it is at the University of Pittsburgh, Professor Bishop asserts.

GERMAN ROYALTY AT BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES—Coming here from Rio de Janeiro, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, and the Princess Henry of Prussia, arrived Sunday on the steamship Cap Trafalgar. The prince's mission is in the nature of a private visit to the South American republics and he has expressed a desire that official receptions be dispensed with.

POSTAL DEVELOPER HONORED

NEW YORK—Thomas Lemuel James, who was postmaster-general under President Garfield, when a reduction of postal rates was effected, was honored here, Sunday. A portrait of Mr. James will hang in the new postoffice here.

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BOOKS

PORTLAND TO CENSOR FILMS FOR ALL TOWNS IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore.—Cooperation between the managers of various film exchanges in Portland and the members of the executive committee of the local board of censorship of motion pictures will make it unnecessary for other towns throughout the state to go to the trouble of visiting photo plays, as all this work will be performed here, and the action of the board will stand in all parts of Oregon, the Oregonian announces.

Nearly all the films shown in Oregon are sent first to the Portland exchanges. Prior to the agreement, just perfected, between the exchange managers and the members of the local board, eliminations or condemnations here were not necessarily carried out in other places in the state. The action of the local board heretofore has meant only that its work held good in this city alone, but that when a film was sent outside of Portland it could go as it originally came in, with the eliminations replaced or the entire play, if it had been condemned, could go on.

This condition of affairs brought about an agitation in several of the larger towns of the state for the appointment of boards of censorship and such action was taken recently at Astoria, although the motion-picture managers were opposed to it; they preferred to cooperate with the authorities, but in Astoria the board was made official, through its creation by ordinance

passed by the city council and signed by the mayor.

There has been similar agitation in Eugene, where many have favored the creation of a board of censors for motion pictures, but the idea of making Portland the clearing house for all films shown throughout the state was conceived by some one there, and A. McDonald was sent to Portland to ascertain whether action could be taken to bring this about.

Mrs. Elmer B. Colwell, president of the local censorship board for motion pictures, took up the subject with her committee and the local film exchange managers, with the result that an agreement was reached whereby the local board will do this work for the whole state. Mr. McDonald was authorized by the Eugene council to state that if all films could be censored here no board would be created there.

The Portland censorship board is not official, but its actions are virtually so considered. Since Mayor Albee took office July 1 only three films have been viewed by his official representative, all being condemned and thereby upholding the action of the censors; one film was passed after being so condemned by the judge of the municipal court.

ARKANSAS VOTE LEAD IS EIGHT LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Eight votes in a total of 131,112 reported was the margin by which Judge William F. Kirby Sunday night was leading in the primary contest for the senate.

To Raise Newspaper Standards

to that point where the newspaper reading public has unquestioned confidence in the truthfulness of the news published, constant watchfulness and careful censoring are necessary.

The work of determining what not to print is fully as important as that of deciding what shall be printed. In publishing a newspaper which shall deserve the respectful attention and the confidence of people the world over, it becomes necessary to verify the news carefully that it may be accurate, to publish only that which is acceptable to people of different nations, races and customs, and to omit that which thoughtful people would be unwilling the youth should read

The Paper

which conscientiously endeavors to carry out such ideals, becomes an ever greater and more influential power for good, not in the community alone, but in the world at large. Its far reaching and constructive work draws to it the carefully discriminating and thoughtful element of society wherever it is known and its sphere of influence is a constantly enlarging one.

The Readers

of such a paper look upon it as their authority for reliable news and as their principal source of knowledge and opinions regarding men and events. But this is not all, for they appreciate the fact that advertising in such a paper is as carefully censored as the news, and they will logically turn to the advertising columns of the paper for reliable information as to what and where to buy.

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PHYLLIDA ASHLEY, Piano Recital—St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Tuesday, March 31st, at half past eight. Tickets one dollar. Steuway Piano used.

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Question of Site for \$200,000 High School Involves Plan for Grouping Public and Semi-Public Buildings About Square

VOTE IN FEW WEEKS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The question of whether this town shall establish a civic center in the vicinity of the park and common or whether buildings of a public and semi-public character shall be more evenly distributed about the center of the town has become the main issue in the problem of where it shall erect its new \$200,000 high school building.

Three different committees have disagreed between the Wakefield estate, which the town bought a year ago, and what is known as the Common street site, which, if ultimately accepted, would include the present school lot and contiguous property fronting Common, Lafayette and Church streets, and facing Wakefield's park and common, with Quannapowitt lake nearby.

Up to now, the cost of land has been a prominent factor, it having been maintained by proponents of the Wakefield estate that the Common-street site would cost \$55,000, while the Wakefield estate is already the town's property at an expense of \$25,000.

Opposition Now Less

A report just filed by five members of the special committee of 12 has, however, lessened the opposition to the Common-street location. They have produced figures and agreements to show that the property of John H. Beebe and Mrs. Agnes Murphy, adjoining the old high school lot, can be acquired for \$37,500, and that Mr. Beebe is ready to pay the town \$25,000 for the Wakefield estate and, in addition, add \$12,000 to the taxable property in the town by erecting a new residence elsewhere.

The total estimated cost of preparing the Wakefield estate, including the original purchase price, is \$29,375, and the committee maintains that the difference of less than \$8000 will be more than offset by the taxes that will accrue from the development of the Wakefield estate.

The figures of the committee further show that the taxable valuation of the Wakefield estate, if its 21 acres are developed into manufacturing and residential areas, will be \$200,000 in 20 years, as against nothing at the present time, while the property adjoining the Common street location will never be worth much more than its present assessment, \$28,800.

Demolish Old School

The plan calls for construction of the north side of the new school first. The old school would be occupied until the new section is ready and then demolished to make room for the completed new structure.

From a civic standpoint, the objections raised to the Wakefield estate are that it is surrounded on three sides by steam and electric railroads and by factories and other buildings that will form an undesirable setting for the new school.

Before the question comes to a final vote, which will probably be within a few weeks, the selectmen will frame a petition to the Legislature asking suspension of the rules of the present session to give the town permission to make a bond issue beyond the debt limit which has been fixed for the current year.

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160 TO 6000 ACRES—Subdivide to advantage, level, deep, rich soil in arid valley in FAMOUS SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA; suitable for alfalfa and fruit; \$32.50 per acre; terms: B. W. DUBBINS, Humboldt Bank bldg., San Francisco.

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ASHLAND, N. H.—Furnished bungalow, modern improvements; on beautiful lake, overlooking White mountains; rent \$25 season; sell \$5500. MISS LEWIS, 500 5th ave., New York, N. Y.

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2 AND 3 ROOM APARTMENTS, all outside rooms, sunny, well furnished, private phone, centrally located, modern to the minute. (MRS.) A. E. PENFIELD, Mgr.

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High class, moderate priced eating place for ladies and gentlemen in the east basement.

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Entrance on Washington street between Broadway and Park. Orchestra. J. E. & E. C. DOLEN, Proprietors.

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Tel. Rand. 7250-7251

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

DR. M. NEALE MORSE
Telephone Central 3422
Suite 500 Reliance Bldg. 32 No. State st.

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374, Suite 1430
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DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth, roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEN, D.D.S., 15 No. Main st.

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Both phones. Main 1745, F. 6900

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Hours 10 to 6, 509 Union st. Bk. Bldg.
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Mass. Theater Building, Room Five
85 1/2 Washington St. Tel. Marshall 3205

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DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN
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Office phone Main 1048

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DENTISTRY
DR. FRANK S. SMITH
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REFINED LADY would like to join a lady going to Colorado for the summer. Monitor Office, 719 Commerce bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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417 GREENVIEW AVE., Ravenswood—For rent, detached 2-room apt. modern, convenient, transp., choice location. Tel. Graceland

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DOMESTIC WORK wanted in city or country by competent woman. C. B. MIN. KIN, 83 Lamson st., Cambridge, Mass.

FAMILY MENING, and child rearing wanted by the month or by the job. MISS LYNCH, 72 Westland st., Boston.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER and designer wishes to be employed by the day; years' experience in New York. MELIE, JULIETT BAHOSY, 91 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. R. R. 6660 W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family wanted by reliable young colored woman; good references. MISS ELLEN WALKER, 51 Hammond st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—competent colored girl wishes a place with adults going away for the summer. MISS R. A. NEWTON, 45 Northfield st., Boston.

GENERAL OR CHAMBERWORK wanted by colored woman. M. C. STERN, 121 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by colored woman (reference) to all, women. HELEN DANIELS, 82 Williams st., Roxbury, Mass., Suite 1.

GOVERNMENT graduate, desires position; best references. ETHEL R. SAVAGE, 68 Brooks av., Newtonville, Mass.

HOUSECLEANING by the day wanted by colored woman; references. MISS FRANK OR, 9 Woodbury st., Boston.

HOUSECLEANING, washing, iron, etc.; good references. MARY McLELLAN, 17 Maple st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion wanted situation in small family near Boston. F. M. HARRIS, 74 Batavia st., Suite 30, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady would like position; excellent cook and housekeeper; good references. MISS A. WHITFIELD, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, wants situation; will take small wages; references. MISS MINNIE THURBER, 30 Warren st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman with a 12-year-old girl wishes position in small family; no objection to country. MISS JENNIE ALQUIST, 12 Smith st., Allston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Thoroughly competent American woman, cheerful and energetic, wishes position in city or country; references. ELIZABETH F. IDE, 8 Blackmur st., Suite 3, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, 31, American; good references; 12 years' experience; EMP. OFFICE (free to all), women's dept., 12 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass.; tel. 4174.

HOUSEKEEPER in family where there is no objection to taking a woman with a child; 20 good references; mention No. 612, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 1200 Washington st., Boston, tel. 4174.

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation where there are no children; mention No. 612, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 1200 Washington st., Boston, tel. 4174.

HOUSEWORK—Colored woman, good references. MISS JULIA D. WATSON, 144 Vernal st., Everett, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TEACHER of stenography, stenographer or clerk, residence Shrewsbury, 21, single; excellent education, experience and references; 2 years' experience; teacher, \$12.15. Mention 809, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Mass., Tel. Park 4760.

TWO SISTERS (French) wish positions in good families as nursery governess; experienced; references. MISS HELEN J. DEMACISTRI, 410 Ruggles st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

VISITING MILLINER by day or hour; making, remodeling, children's work also; references. T. PEARSON, 15 Hickman st., Roxbury, Mass.

WAITRESS OR NURSERYMAID—Young colored woman, wants situation; experienced; references. THILIA BURGARDNER, 28 Holyoke st., Boston.

WANTED—By well-recommended colored woman, work by the day; curtains done up, 50¢ upward. MRS. MINNIE ROBERTSON, 50 Shawmut av., Boston.

WANTED—Good home in family for young woman who can assist in cooking, light housework, etc.; references; good references. MISS LILLIAN A. WAITE, 31 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—The cooperative registry of the Boston Students Union desires to secure part time employment for students wishing to pursue their studies; typewriting, tutoring, acting as companion, mother's helper, household assistance; Apply to secretary, 81 St. Stephen st., Boston; tel. R. R. 4302.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable woman, or would do second work; no cards answered. MRS. EVELYN REED, 49 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants errand or morning work; experienced; references. MISS M. BROWN, 104 Canton st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like morning work or to sew with dressmaker. MISS M. BROWN, 104 Canton st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in stenography and general office work, desires position; references. MISS L. A. ANDREWS, 204 Pinckney st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (19) would like cashiering or office work; experienced and good references; some knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping. GLADYS H. JOHNSON, 3 Helena st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER in family where there is no objection to taking a woman with a child; 20 good references; mention No. 612, STATE EMP. OFFICE, 1200 Washington st., Boston, tel. 4174.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, dexterous driver, 10 years' good record; skilled mechanic, both foreign and American; references. W. C. YATES, 507 Ludlow st., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN-Mechanical desires position; Y. M. C. A. student detail assembly drawing, tracing and mathematics; has no drafting room experience; willing to learn; references. FRED BAUER, 313 E. 8th st., Toronto.

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CAFFETERIA—BIRD'S
A refined place to eat
Union Street
Opposite Postoffice

CHILDREN'S WEAR—Largest stock of children's clothing in the Northwest. MISS OLIVER'S, 1513 2nd Ave.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing
KING BROS. CO.
719 Second Avenue

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS
Clothing, Haberdashery and Hosiery. Cor. 2nd and Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CLOTHING—UPSTAIR CLOTHES SHOP
Second Floor
LUNDQUIST-LILLY

COAL—Clean Coal, Prompt Service, Correct Weight, Right Price. OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO., Elliott 325.

CORSETS—Agent for the Goodwin and other first-class lines. Prices \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

DEPARTMENT STORE
"Suits Ironed and Cleaned"
1321 First Ave. Phone Elliott 3476

DEPARTMENT STORE ACCOMMODATING SERVICE is our ideal. China painting taught; exclusive agents for Hartman's Glorified Trunk, Madame Furs, Corsets, Dugan & Hudson Shoes. FRASER-PATTERSON CO.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS
Downtown office 1419 Fourth ave. Phone Main 7080. Wagon will call.

ENGRAVING—E. J. HARTNEY CO.
Engraved wedding announcements, calling cards, 1-2 Madison bldg. Elliott 781.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnishing store; from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. GROTE-HANKIN CO., 6th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS.
719 Second Ave. CORRECT STYLES.

HICKS CAFETERIA
Serves you right
Leary Building

HOUSE PAINTING—INTERIOR DECORATING—THEO. COOPER, 214 Seneca st. Phone Main 4180, Sidney 399.

Stocks Move in Narrow Range

STOCK MARKET IN ITS USUAL QUIET GROOVE

Price Changes Are Small and Somewhat Mixed—U. S. Steel Again Sags, Notwithstanding Reported Short Interest

UNITED FRUIT HEAVY

Price movements during the first transactions this morning on the New York stock exchange were almost featureless. Fluctuations were mixed and for the most part confined to the fraction.

Steel early showed a tendency to sag. The buying was not of the confident sort and although a large short interest is reported in the issue, traders seemed inclined to take the bear side. Current earnings of the corporation are not encouraging and new orders not plentiful, hence the selling.

Studebaker again was conspicuous, showing a good early advance.

Local stocks moved narrowly. New Haven had an early fractional gain. Massachusetts Gas was heavy.

Some of the specialties developed weakness before midday. Texas Oil, after opening unchanged at 147, declined 1 1/2. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 60 1/2 and declined more than 2 points further. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 143 1/4 and dropped a point.

Steel opened off 1/4 at 63, improved to 63 1/2 and then declined to 62 1/2. Studebaker was up 1/4 at the opening at 32 and advanced a point further.

New Haven opened up 1/4 on the local exchange at 69 1/2 and advanced to 70, sagging off later. United Fruit opened off 1/4 at 161 1/2, and declined to 160 before midday.

OPERATIONS OF THE PNEUMATIC SERVICE COMPANY

American Pneumatic Service Company has issued its statement for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1913, the fiscal year having been changed from March 31. Comparison is made with the 12 months ending March 31 of the years 1913 and 1912.

Consolidated income account for the nine-month period compares as follows:

	9 Months Year ended March 31, 1913	9 Months Year ended March 31, 1912
Earnings of all assets	\$495,480	\$632,734
Expenses	40,756	63,999
Net income	454,724	568,735
Interest on bonds	3,208	52,600
Profit for year	376,202	460,687
Applied as follows:		
Div. on common stock of Lamson Co.	495	969
Div. on 1st pf.	75,250	100,000
Div. on 2d pf.	94,490	157,483
Undiv. surplus for period	202,466	197,204
	271,253	

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHICAGO TRAFFIC

CHICAGO—Vice-President Schoyer of Pennsylvania, says since Feb. 1 only 50 men have been let out by Pennsylvania lines in Chicago and there are approximately 4350 employed now.

"Chicago is having good business and all roads here are busy," says Mr. Schoyer. "We can't afford to let any men out here, but traffic has not been at all satisfactory east of Pittsburgh, where the great reduction in earnings has made necessary the utmost economy. Since Jan. 1 we have curtailed mileage west of Pittsburgh 1,000,000 miles annually. Wherever we've been able to merge trains and cut out others without hurting service we have done so. If roads had been allowed the freight rate increases, I think this work would not have been necessary."

ST. PAUL ADDS TO FORCES

BUTTE, Mont.—The St. Paul road in eastern Montana is making large additions to track and section forces.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday unsettled, probably occasional rain; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably rain; warmer tonight; moderate variable winds.

Weather continues unsettled with scattered precipitation in nearly all parts of the country excepting the Ohio valley and the southern states. Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average, ranging from below freezing in the Pacific coast to the northwest and the Rocky mountain districts and a narrow trough of low pressure extends from the upper Ohio valley southward to Texas. High pressure areas are central one in Ontario and another in Nova Scotia.

TEMPERATURE TODAY	
8 a. m.	37.12 noon
Average in Boston yesterday, 35 1/2.	
IN OTHER CITIES	
(8 a. m. today)	
Albany	34
Buffalo	34
Chicago	32
Denver	32
Des Moines	32
Jacksonville	48
Kansas City	48
Nashville	40

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:21 High water 1:24 a. m.; 1:47 p. m.
Length of day 12:37
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:38 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 12:45 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Amalgamated	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	22	22	22	22
Am B & Fy Co	90	90	90	90
Am Can	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Cas Foundry	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Can pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
American Cities	36	36	36	36
Am Cotton Oil	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Cotton Oil pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am H & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Locomotive	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Smelting	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Smelting pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
American Sugar	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Res T & T	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
American Wool	76	76	76	76
Anacostia	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafalaya	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
At Coast Line	122	122	122	122
Balt & Ohio	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Brooklyn R T	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Brooklyn Union	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Cal Petroleum	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Can Pacific	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Central Leather	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chi M & St P	99	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
Chi & Ot Western	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chgo & N Y	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Colorado Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Consolidated Gas	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Corn Products	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Corn Products pf	65	65	65	65
Deli & Hudson	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Erie	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 2d pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Gen Motors	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Goodrich, R. F.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Goodrich, R. F. pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Gt Northern Ore	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Northern pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Harvester of N. J.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Illinois Central	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Inspiration	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Interboro-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Interboro-Met pf	59	59	59	59
Kansas & Texas pf	44	44	44	44
Lehigh Valley	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Mex Petroleum	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Mex Pet pf	76	76	76	76
Miami	24	24	24	24
Missouri Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Missouri Power Co	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
N Y N H & H	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
North Southern	26	26	26	26
North Southern pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
North Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pac T & T	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pennsylvania	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pitts Coal	21	21	21	21
Pressed St Car	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ray Con	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Rep I & S pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Seaboard A L	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sears-Robuck	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Southern Pac	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Southern Ry pf	80	80	80	80
St L & S F	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
St L Sou	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Studebaker pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Tenn Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Tenn Copper pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Third Ave	43	43	43	43
Underwood	84	84	83	83
U S & P	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U S & P pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pac	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Un Ry of SF	20	20	20	20
Un Ry of SF pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Rubber	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Rubber pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U S Steel pf	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Copper	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	105	105	105	105
Va Ry & P	51	51	51	51
Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Western Union	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Westinghouse	76	76	75 1/2	75 1/2

*Decrease.

The company in the past had made public neither balance sheet nor income account, the only figures available being those brought out during dissolution proceedings, which showed that during eight years from 1899 to 1906 average net profits were equivalent to 697 per cent on \$1,000,000 stock then outstanding. Last year 40 per cent to 45 per cent was unofficially estimated for the \$30,000,000 outstanding stock.

A comparison of balance sheets for 1912 and 1913 gives some relative idea of the enormous earning power, but does not afford a basis for any exact calculations of 1913 net. The increase of \$5,087,636 undivided profits, together with dividends of \$9,600,000 paid last year alone indicate earnings of \$14,687,636, or approximately 50 per cent on the stock. However, a Standard Oil interest estimate 1913 net as \$21,000,000, or about 70 per cent on the \$30,000,000 stock. This estimate is confirmed by one closely allied with the Standard Oil in Indiana. Secretary Stahl states that on account of public interest manifested since their publication the company has decided to issue annual reports hereafter.

ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE MARCONI WIRELESS COMPANY

NEW YORK—Marconi Wireless Company of America reports for 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1913: Profit from operation \$177,174, interest on temporary investment surplus funds \$213,373, total receipts \$391,287, total expense \$213,024, surplus \$178,263, equal to 1.9 per cent on \$9,402,070 stock; dividend paid Aug. 1, 1913, \$188,041; deficit \$9788, profit and loss surplus \$214,693.

For year ended Jan. 31, 1913, the company showed balance after expenses and depreciation of \$211,216.

Remarks to stockholders follow in part: It was necessary to make unusual expenditures of over \$600,000 during the year, but it is expected that extraordinary conditions which called for them will not occur again.

Another matter which makes for considerable difference in balance sheet is the number of large orders unfilled on both private contracts and contracts with United States government, which remained open at close of the year, and which, while showing a profit, could not be properly taken into the account. Since the close of the year the majority of the orders have been filled.

Erection of high-power long distance stations is progressing, and they should be open for business early in the summer.

At Pacific stations everything seems favorable for being able to start service with Honolulu prior to June 1.

Land has been purchased at Chatham and Marion, Mass., the former for a transmitting station and the latter for a receiving station, for high-power work with Norway. The Norwegian government station also is under way.

Arrangements have been completed with Western Union under which connection will be made between its main operating rooms in New York, San Francisco, Boston, etc., and our new high-power stations in New Jersey, California and Massachusetts. These wires will be equipped with latest devices for direct exchange of traffic.

ROCKLAND BOYS' CONFERENCE ENDS

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Sessions of the boys conference of the Y. M. C. A. were continued yesterday.

At 3:30 p. m. a mass meeting for young men was held in the Congregational church, opening with a praise service led by the Rev. John C. Prince, the pastor. This was followed with an address by Herbert S. Smith of Brockton on "The Rugged Young Man." The closing session was held in the Congregational church at 7 p. m.

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC

The Wisconsin Electric Railway Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$20,340	\$7,181
Net earnings	74,052	7,484
Surplus	27,253	6,323

*Increase.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 58c; Mexican dollars, 45 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet, 26 1/2 d, unchanged; gold premium at Madrid, 6 1/2; at Lisbon, 18 1/2.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA'S BALANCE SHEET

NEW YORK—Standard Oil of Indiana is the latest of the group of former Standard Oil subsidiaries to make public a balance sheet. Official comparison as of Dec. 31 of the items with corresponding items for 1912 is here-with presented for the first time:

ASSETS		1913		Increase	
Real estate	\$3,171,329	\$3,171,329	\$3,171,329	\$3,171,329	\$3,171,329
Personal prop	2,823,203	2,823,203	2,823,203	2,823,203	2,823,203
Construction	15,094,780	15,094,780	15,094,780	15,094,780	15,094,780
Merchandise	13,547,905	13,547,905	13,547,905	13,547,905	13,547,905
Cash	488,749	488,749	488,749	488,749	488,749
Accounts rec	13,455,008	13,455,008	13,455,008	13,455,008	13,455,008
Totals	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085
LIABILITIES		1913		Increase	
Capital stock	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Undiv profits	15,303,743	15,303,743	15,303,743	15,303,743	15,303,743
Accounts Pay	3,886,343	3,886,343	3,886,343	3,886,343	3,886,343
Totals	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085	\$49,190,085

*Decrease.

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WISCONSIN ELECTRIC

The Wisconsin Electric Railway Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

*Increase.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 86c; Mexican dollars, 45½c, unchanged.

Financial, Business and Trade News

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Figures Received by Bureau of Insular Affairs Show Material Decline From High Record of 1912—Present Sugar Crop Expected to Surpass Records

WASHINGTON—From customs returns received by the bureau of insular affairs it appears that the foreign commerce of the Philippines for the calendar year 1913 fell materially below that of the high record of 1912 in both imports and exports. Total imports amounted to \$53,312,786, being \$8,355,165 less than in 1912, but relief from the rice-famine conditions of that year was the ruling factor in this reduced total, which really indicates a fairly satisfactory trade.

Large local production of rice resulted in smaller importations of this staple foodstuff in 1913 than ever before recorded during American occupation, and imports other than rice show an aggregate increase of about \$1,500,000.

Increased trade is shown in cotton and in iron and steel, and imports of cotton cloths amounting to \$8,175,363 were \$837,316 more than in 1912, while American cloths made further gains and furnished 73 per cent of the total.

In a very general increase in the various iron and steel items, sugar machinery took the lead with a value of \$1,000,495, and supplies for the reorganization of the sugar industry on a modern basis were chiefly from the United States and Hawaii.

In addition to the smaller rice trade, a reduction in imports of foodstuffs generally is a feature of the year's figures.

Exports amounted to \$47,772,956, and a reduction in value of \$7,011,782 reflects the continuing effect of the disastrous drought and typhoons of 1912 on the

leading products of the islands. Greatly increased prices compensated in a large measure for a decline in exports of hemp from 172,311 long tons to 117,928, but the somewhat higher price of copra was a small factor against the heavily reduced production, and a decline of over 40 per cent in the quantity marketed was attended by a loss of \$4,637,742 in export value. Exports of sugar were 154,848 long tons against 193,962 in 1912, and were marketed at a reduced price, yielding a smaller return by \$2,767,451. A sugar crop is now in process of harvesting that is confidently expected to surpass all recent records, while coconut and hemp plantations are estimated soon to resume normal production.

Thus complete recovery seems indicated from the three great export staples of the islands in 1914.

In the distribution of the year's trade by countries the import declines were in the oriental rice-producing countries. Purchases from the United States were materially larger and for the first time amounted to half the total trade. Shipments to the United States amounted to one third of the total, and the reduced proportion is chiefly to be explained by the withdrawal of the American refiner in large measure from the sugar trade—sugar shipments to the United States being only 20 per cent of the total quantity against 68 per cent in 1912 and 90 per cent in 1911.

Increased export trade to China, Hongkong and Japan is shown as the result of sugar market readjustments incident to reduced American purchases.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL REPORT LIGHT BUYING

NEW YORK—Steel manufacturers admit developments this month have been disappointing, and buying in January and part of February merely reflected renewal of diminished stocks. They hope buying will set in again before close of spring, but so far there have been no developments that would indicate large orders.

The railroads continue to cut requirements, an evidence of which is the withdrawal of New York Central's 3500 car order. Based on purchases so far this year, this road's rail requirements in 1914 will be about one third of former years. Pennsylvania will place its order soon, but tonnage involved is expected to be far under normal.

It is evident the railroads have decided not to make heavy commitments in steel and equipment until the decision in the rate case is announced. Consequently a number of steel manufacturers believe a big buying movement will not set in for two or three months, unless they receive some definite news as to nature of the rate decision.

The most discouraging feature is the drop in steel prices. A month or two ago manufacturers advanced prices \$1 to \$2 per ton, on belief that buying would continue and consumers would pay the price. The advance also encouraged specifications against contracts placed at lower quotations. Instead, bars, plates and structural have sagged to \$1.15 per 100 pounds, and sales are reported even lower.

Hopes of a big improvement in earnings of steel companies in the second quarter have been blasted by the drop in prices. It is now believed deliveries will be made on a price basis similar to the first quarter.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer, Boston Terminal Company, has a force of mechanical men installing new fittings on electro pneumatic switches controlled by tower No. 1 in South station passenger yard.

The private Pullman car Signet, occupied by Benjamin F. Dutton and party, arrived at South station attached to the Federal express at 9:54 o'clock this morning from Washington, D. C.

The track department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road is unloading a ship load of ties at Mystic wharf for system distribution.

John Donovan, night general yardmaster, Boston Terminal Company at South station, is visiting his parents at Lawrence, Mass.

The track and signal departments of the Boston & Albany road are installing new material at tower No. 6, Huntington avenue.

Operating traffic officials of the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and New Haven roads report heavy freight traffic on all sections of their property.

Vice-President A. R. Whaley of the New Haven road, arrives at South station from New York city headquarters at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon.

The American Express Company received at South station over the New York Central lines this morning a large shipment of Columbia river salmon.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

The banking syndicate composed of Lee Higginson & Co., N. W. Harris & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., which purchased a second lot of \$10,000,000 International Rapid Transit 5 per cent first mortgage bonds three weeks ago has disposed of practically every one of the bonds and has exercised an option on an additional \$10,000,000 bonds.

It will be recalled that last October this syndicate purchased \$30,000,000 Interborough bonds and closed out the last of this lot about the middle of January. Practically speaking, therefore, those bankers have the distinction of having marketed in a six months period \$41,000,000 Interborough bonds and at a time when general conditions have been anything but propitious.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 257,153 head, a decrease of 8991 head under those of the preceding week, but increase of 27,735 over a year ago. Arrivals of hogs showed a falling off of 12,308 head from the previous week, but gained 10,163 head for the same period a year ago. Deliveries of cattle were 2630 head heavier than last week and 1286 head more than those of last year. Sheep receipts amounted to 687 head more than those of last week and 16,286 head over last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended March 28:

	1913	1914
Hogs	128,497	140,805
Cattle	39,769	37,130
Sheep	88,889	88,212
Total	257,156	266,147

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58 cents; Mexican dollars 45½ cents.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet 26½ d., unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid 605; at Lisbon 18.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Report of Chicago Association of Commerce estimates that \$800,000,000 will be spent in this country during 1914 for automobiles.

Rate at which woolen goods were imported into United States in January was \$14,000,000 annually, against \$3,875,000 in 1913.

For 12 months to end of February value of exports of British goods has been close to \$529,000,000, greatest figure yet attained in any 12 months.

Since beginning of 1913 Bank of Germany has accumulated \$125,000,000 gold, Bank of France \$85,000,000, and Imperial Bank of Russia \$123,500,000.

London special says that barring a further and distinctly alarming turn in the political situation, outlook favors extreme ease in money after April 1. This should affect London, Berlin, and, possibly, even Paris.

Preliminary figures of earnings of Pennsylvania for February show gross of about \$15,000,000, a falling off of \$2,000,000 compared with same month last year. This reduces gross earnings to level of February, 1913.

Pennsylvania railroad, in addition to 25,000 men laid off on eastern lines, has reduced force on lines west of Pittsburgh by 13,000, making a total of 38,000 for system as a whole. Pennsylvania and New York Central since December have laid off about 63,000 men.

Berlin cable says German 3 per cent bonds are rising strongly under active speculative buying movement, based on improving money situation. Traders are already discussing an early reduction in Reichbank's discount. English situation is also construed as hopeful.

An automobile was assembled, painted, varnished and run out on floor ready for shipment in 38 minutes Saturday at Ford factory in Long Island City, N. Y. This included gathering all parts, putting them together, upholstering body and putting on all accessories. Bolts were tightened by electricity, paint was sprayed on and varnishing done by "flowing process."

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO.
January—Gross \$754,055, Net \$252,293, Surplus over chgs. \$13,400

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$57,035, Net \$15,533, Surplus over chgs. \$7,594

THE LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
February—Gross \$40,151, Net \$1,164, Surplus over chgs. 614

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION CO.
Gross \$20,775, Net \$2,723, Surplus over chgs. 1,214

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$22,287, Net \$2,287, Surplus over chgs. \$16

ABINGTON & ROCKLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF
Gross \$11,872, Net \$3,693, Surplus over chgs. 3,257

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$66,534, Net \$2,816, Surplus over chgs. 204

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$89,691, Net \$14,366, Surplus over chgs. \$7,508

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION CO.
Gross \$20,946, Net \$5,629, Surplus over chgs. 71

KEOKUK ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$18,755, Net \$7,115, Surplus over chgs. 4,329

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$53,810, Net \$13,224, Surplus over chgs. 6,386

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELEC. LIGHT CO.
Gross \$28,403, Net \$4,234, Surplus over chgs. 10,674

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH STREET RY. CO.
Gross \$7,796, Net \$1,391, Surplus over chgs. 12,455

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$175,051, Net \$18,278, Surplus over charges. \$5,031

KEY WEST ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$11,110, Net \$4,419, Surplus over charges. 1,865

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROCKTON
Gross \$40,425, Net \$13,962, Surplus over charges. 13,352

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$13,748, Net \$4,234, Surplus over charges. 2,085

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$80,377, Net \$28,340, Surplus over chgs. 13,296

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$54,735, Net \$33,992, Surplus over charges. 3,945

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT CO.
Gross \$26,244, Net \$10,742, Surplus over charges. 1,544

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$50,039, Net \$16,023, Surplus over charges. 16,023

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS CO.
Gross \$40,637, Net \$6,630, Surplus over charges. 7,485

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$11,182, Net \$4,374, Surplus over charges. 2,758

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.
Gross \$25,285, Net \$5,887, Surplus over charges. 1,180

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$155,976, Net \$107,109, Surplus over charges. 5,769

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO.
Gross \$185,000, Net \$69,248, Surplus over charges. 42,564

MARCH EARNINGS OF RAILROADS OF UNITED STATES

Gross earnings of all United States railroads as compiled by Dun's Review that have so far reported for the first two weeks of March aggregate \$17,873,897, a decrease of 4 per cent as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. This contrasts with a loss of 5.6 per cent for the opening week of the present month and of 4.8 and 2 per cent respectively for the first two weeks of February and January.

Quite a number of roads that reported a falling off in earnings for the first week in March, last week showed gains, and while in few instances are the increases at all pronounced, they may be considered comparatively satisfactory, inasmuch as they reflect a tendency toward improving conditions.

Most of the leading systems in the South continue to show more or less contraction, among them Louisville & Nashville, Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern, and while numerous roads in the Southwest and West still report loss, in almost every case it is much less than a short time ago.

In the following table are given the gross earnings of all United States roads reporting to date for the first two weeks of March and the loss as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago; also for the roads that reported for the same weeks in the two preceding months, together with the percentages of loss compared with last year:

	1914	1913	%
March, 2 weeks	\$17,873,897	\$18,940,422	4.8
February, 2 weeks	14,823,737	15,896,448	4.8
January, 2 weeks	14,947,592	15,896,448	2.0

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.50 @ 7 bbl, 85 @ 95c bag; pastry, \$6 bbl, 80c bag.

Butter—Print 35c; tub, 34c; 5-lb box, \$1.70; 10-lb tub, \$3.40.

Eggs—Western first, 28c @ 32c (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 30c; fancy brown, 35c.

Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; California, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk; yellow eye, 12c qt, 90c pk; kidney, 13c qt, 95c pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 4½ @ 5c lb. Apples—No. 1 Baldwin, 80c pk; fancy western eating apples, 35c @ 50c doz. Strawberries—Florida, 30c box.

Oranges—California, 25c @ 50c doz; Florida, 30c @ 60c doz.

Rolls—Oats—4c lb, 10-lb for 35c. Oatmeal—4½c lb, 10-lb for 40c. Cheese—New York full cream, 24c lb; Young America, 25c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, 25c peck; fancy selected, 35c peck. Onions—Native, 5c lb. Squash—Native 5c lb. Celery—California, 17c bunch.

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC BONDS

NEW YORK—Northwestern Pacific has applied to California railroad commission for authority to issue \$5,843,000 additional first and refunding 4½ per cent bonds, which will be taken by Southern Pacific Company. Northwestern Pacific is owned jointly by Southern Pacific and Atchafson.

BRIQUET PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—Coal briquets to the amount of 181,850 short tons, valued at the plants at \$1,007,327, were manufactured in 1913, a decrease of 17 per cent in tonnage but an increase of over 5½ per cent in value over 1912.

THE Mutual National Bank of Boston

DISSOLUTION OF RAILROAD COMBINATIONS UNDER WAY

Wall Street Wonders if Breaking Up of Mergers in All Cases Would Be Bear Factor — Reading, Burlington and Atlantic Coast Line May Be Exceptions

NEW YORK—Completion of arrangements whereby New Haven will divest itself of control of Boston & Maine and ownership of trolley lines makes another entry on the record of railroad disintegration in recent years under the Sherman law. Two great railroad empires at opposite ends of the country have been broken up.

The process found Union Pacific in strong financial condition and opened the way for distribution of surplus in Baltimore & Ohio stock and cash. A combination of circumstances finds New Haven in weakened financial condition, and disintegrating freight with more serious possibilities.

Other aggregations of railroad capital have come in for government attention, if not suit, and Wall street wonders at the outcome. Would dissolution in all cases be a bearish factor?

The centralized Walters system of southern roads, including Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, supposedly in anticipation of investigation by Washington authorities, has made a beginning (though rather theoretical), and Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut, apex of the pyramid, has announced reduction of capitalization and redistribution of part of its holdings of Atlantic Coast Line railroad stock. The relations between Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis are under investigation by the commerce commission on congressional orders.

Pennsylvania ownership of Norfolk & Western did not pass unnoticed, and the controlling interests refused friendly separation proceedings. Pennsylvania officials will not be surprised if attempt is made to force disorganization of the Norfolk & Western investment, but will be surprised if it is successful.

SHRINKAGE IN TAXES PAID BY SOME BIG CORPORATIONS

The caprices of the stock market make a great deal of difference to the state from year to year in the amount of taxes it receives from various corporations. The decline in market price of some of New England's investments has brought the return to the state from some of these companies far below that of former years.

The approach of tax day—April 1—finds the stocks of a number of companies selling far below their price of last year. Among the most conspicuous examples are New Haven, Boston & Maine, Boston Elevated, American Telephone and Boston & Maine leased lines.

New Haven on April 1 last was selling at around \$118 a share; today the price is around 70. Boston & Maine is quoted at around 44 compared with 71 a year ago; American Telephone at 122 against 132, and Boston Elevated at 82 compares with 106. Boston & Maine, however, paid no tax last year because of the shrinkage in the market value of the stock which had already taken place. Back in 1910 this road paid \$117,358 into the state treasury.

As a result of the sensational decline in New Haven shares, the price of which

New York Central, prosecuting a consolidation plan at a time when the reverse process seems the order of the day, has been the object of inquiry, and accountants of the government are engaged in ascertaining effects of terms of consolidation proposed. Disposal of parts of the system, such as Michigan Central and Nickel Plate, have been rumored, without official foundation.

Periodic bursts of strength in Burlington joint 4s and in the Hill stocks are taken to mean calling of the issue as a step in absorption by Great Northern of Northern Pacific's half interest. Any visit of James J. Hill to Washington similarly is occasion for renewal of such rumor, present relations of the companies being alleged to be illegal.

The anthracite group is again being investigated through and through, as well as investigated by the commerce commission, but Wall street has become rather hardened to suits against these systems.

To date, anticipation of dissolution has been a depressing influence stock market-wise. There is yet to be, however, a voluntary dissolution of a strong system, and with the combination of financial strength and peaceful dismemberment, even where assets must be sold to others than stockholders, as the department of justice will demand, a melon to stockholders might be expected to ensue. Reading, Burlington, Atlantic Coast Line, might be cited.

Railroad men are resigned to further prosecution of the policy of disintegration. In important quarters, however, it is believed that henceforth the law must take its course, and that voluntary dissolution is unfair to parties concerned; that by letting dissolution proceedings go the ways of the courts, a company gains more in the permanency and authoritativeness of the decision than is lost in cost of litigation.

now stands a full 48 points below where it was last year, the franchise tax which the road will pay to Massachusetts this year will not be much over a quarter of what it was in 1913—about \$111,000, as near as can be estimated, compared with the actual tax of \$416,388 last year. In other words, the excess of market valuation over property valuation which is taxed locally, has dwindled from \$23,235,969 last year to about \$6,100,000 at present. This assumes of course, that the deductions are about the same. The tax rate—\$18.09 per \$1000—is slightly higher than last year, when it was \$17.92, but the difference is not sufficiently great to mean much additional revenue to the state.

In 1913 the largest 10 corporation taxpayers in Massachusetts paid into the treasury \$3,405,510 in corporation taxes, the smallest amount in three years and a decrease of more than \$500,000 from the previous year. With the shrinkages which have taken place during the last 12 months in certain stocks in which New England has a particular interest, it is safe to say that Massachusetts will this year receive considerably less in taxes from corporations than last year. Probably another \$500,000 shrinkage this year may be accepted as a minimum.

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DENVER GAS & ELECTRIC NOTES

Henry L. Doherty & Co., Sellers, Phillips & Co. and associated brokers are offering for public subscription \$3,500,000 three-year collateral trust, guaranteed 6 per cent coupon gold notes of the Denver Gas & Electric Light Company at 99 and accrued interest to yield 6½ per cent. The notes are dated April 1, 1914, and mature April 1, 1917.

There will be deposited as collateral for these notes \$5,752,000 first and refunding 5 per cent bonds of the Denver Gas & Electric Light Company and \$936,000 general (now first) 5 per cent bonds. In addition, the notes are guaranteed by Cities Service Company.

The proceeds of the new notes are for the purpose of retiring \$2,500,000 collateral trust notes, to reimburse the treasury for capital expenditures made and for future extensions and improvements.

EASTERN WISCONSIN RAILWAY
The Eastern Wisconsin Railway & Light Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1913	1914
Gross earnings	\$720,418	\$814,506
Net earnings	129,704	10
Surplus	54,587	65,938

*Decrease

Moody Bridge Garage Company, Low-

Leading Events in Athletics Tech Track Outlook

COACH KANALY IS CONFIDENT OF STRONG TEAM

Thinks Tech Track Men Will Respond Well When the Open Air Practise Is Started on Brookline Field

VETERANS AVAILABLE

Coach Frank M. Kanaly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team is of the opinion that the chances of the Tech team this year are very bright and that a good-sized squad will turn out for outdoor practise when the Tech field in Brookline is in condition for open-air work. Interest in track sports is running high this spring at the institute, and the rest that the athletes have been enjoying between the closing of the indoor season and the opening of the open air work has put the men in fine form. Mr. Kanaly feels that the men will respond well and that he will be able to develop a strong team this year.

Three veterans will be the mainstay of the squad in the 100 yard and 220 yard events. These men are L. A. Wilson '14 and H. S. Wilkins '14, both of whom have been on the squad for two years, and C. W. Loomis '16 of last year's varsity team. F. P. O'Hara '17, a first year man, is also showing great form in both of the events. There are three veterans who will also be the chief men in the one quarter mile run. Capt. T. H. Guething '14, A. F. Peaslee '14 and C. S. Reed '16. In this latter event L. Williams, a freshman, is also doing good time, while K. Dean '16, who is training for the half mile, is also good in the 440 yard run.

Captain Guething in the Half

C. T. Guething '16 is the best man at the present time in the half mile run, while three first-year men, J. J. Donnelly, D. P. Thompson and M. C. Brock, are all in good form and show promise in this event. K. Dean is also strong in the half mile. There are a number of men who are doing good time in the one and two-mile distances and it is likely that the same men will be entered in both events in competition. The best men just now are H. S. Benson '16, A. F. Nye '14, captain of the cross-country team, F. L. Cook '15, who is a little better in the two-mile run, M. G. Graff '16, F. J. Wall '16 and H. Allen, a freshman.

Five men are showing the best out of a number of candidates in the high jumping event. These five are averaging about five feet seven or eight inches in practise inside the gymnasium, and the jumpers will probably be chosen from among them. They are L. S. Hall '14, a veteran jumper and a member of the team for three years; E. A. Treason '15 of last year's team, F. W. Childs '16 and two freshmen, N. W. Gokey and W. A. Sullivan. Two veterans are among the four men in the broad jump that are showing the best. C. E. Fox '14 and C. S. Reed '16. The other two men are freshmen, C. E. Atkinson and J. W. Doon.

Only Two Men in Pole Vault

Although there are but two men in the pole vault that are showing rarely good form at the present time, Coach Kanaly is confident that more will come out for this event when the men get started on the outdoor work. The two best pole vaulters now are L. Lawson '16, and H. A. Knapp '17. Two veterans and three first-year men are the strong men in the hurdles, high and low, these being A. B. Curtis and T. H. Huff, of the class of 1915, and E. D. Sewell, K. Day and N. L. Foster, all freshmen.

In the hammer throw, the shot put and the discus, the same men will probably be used in all three weight events, these being L. B. Miller '16, F. H. Leslie '16, W. H. Seymour '17 and E. W. Curtin '17.

The Tech team has two dual meets scheduled before the intercollegiate championships in May. They meet Bowdoin at Brunswick, Me., on April 25, and Holy Cross at Tech field, May 2. The New England championships come May 22 and 23, while the final intercollegiate meet is held one week later. A dual meet will be held between the freshman and sophomore classes will be held Saturday, while the annual class games will be held on the morning of April 17.

COAST TO COAST MOTORBOAT RACE TO EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the features of the international regatta to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition next year will be a race for motor cruisers from New York to San Francisco for prizes aggregating \$10,000.

Preliminary arrangements for the contest have been announced by the exposition. The distance to be traversed is, approximately, 5000 nautical miles, and about one month will be required for the race. Deep sea boats of 65 feet water line and over will be the contestants. Two entrants from New York have been announced.

The regatta plans call for races for every type of speed and cruising boat. A committee made up of motor boat men from various parts of the United States will be selected by the exposition to take charge of the events.

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL AND LEAGUE FOOTBALL



(Copyrighted by London News Agency)

An English back clearing in the England vs. Wales rugby international football match

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As mentioned at the time in our cable despatches, the two international rugby and association matches, Ireland versus Wales, and Ireland versus Scotland, respectively, were both played at Belfast, and both drew big crowds. The rugby contest ended in a victory for Wales by 1 goal and 2 tries to 1 try, or 11 points to 3, but while Wales deserved their victory the score does not give a fair indication of the run of the play. Wales were rather fortunate in securing two of their tries, and while they had the better of the game in the first half Ireland were distinctly superior during the greater part of the second half.

The Balmoral show ground, where the game was fought out, was very wet and heavy and this made the match entirely a forward one. In any case, of course, a great forward struggle was to be expected with two of the finest international packs seen in recent years opposed to each other. Had the Welsh halfbacks and threequarters persisted in their effort to start passing with which they opened the game, Ireland would have won handsomely, but finding it impossible to keep their footing or accept passes with any certainty they gave up the attempt and contented themselves with kicking into touch, and making spasmodic dashes for the line. Their slight superiority behind the scrum was sufficient to give Wales the victory.

Ireland opened the scoring with a try scored by A. R. Foster secured within three minutes of the start, but following this the attack was mainly from the Welsh side.

Irish Defense Strong

The Irish defense proved to be very sound, Jackson at threequarters, and Jack, who took Lloyd's place at stand-off half, being particularly safe and confident with their kicks into touch. A forward rush by Wales ended in J. B. Jones scoring a try, and the teams crossed over level, neither try having been converted. The Irish forwards resumed after the interval with great dash, and C. M. Lewis was collared with the ball. Ten minutes from the restart, Lewis tried to drop a goal but miskicked. The ball, however, was secured by I. T. Davies who sent W. H. Evans over at the corner. From this point the Irishmen were superior to the opposition, and only the fine work of Lewis prevented them scoring on several occasions.

A mistake by F. P. Montgomery just

before the close of play enabled the Welshmen to score another try which Lewis converted, and the game ended as stated. Both packs played splendidly, the Irishmen in particular showing tremendous dash, and it would be unfair to single out particular players for commendation. Behind the scrum Ireland doubtless suffered from the absence of Lloyd, who always makes one feel that in a few minutes he will either drop a goal or open up the game for his side to score in some way. Jack, however, who took Lloyd's place was a great asset to the Irish team. His dribbles and kicks carried the game repeatedly into Welsh territory, and altogether he played his best game of the season. Jackson was also sound, and Montgomery, except for his lapse in the last few minutes, was the better of two good backs. C. M. Lewis played his usual fine game at halfback for Wales.

Ireland Wins at Soccer

Irishmen may have been disappointed but they were certainly more than satisfied with the score of 1 goal all in the association match at Windsor park between Scotland and their own country. This drawn game gave Ireland a total of 5 points in its three international contests, thereby securing it the international championship for the first time on record. Despite the condition of the ground the football was often very clever. The Scottish team were on the whole favored by the wet condition of the ground and the heavy ball, and as Ireland had to play with only 10 men for a considerable portion of the game the result was as creditable to the Irish team as their victories over England and Wales. The goal against Ireland was scored immediately after a goal against their opponents had been disallowed for offside, and while McKee, their goal keeper, was absent from the field. This seemed to settle the match, as Ireland, in spite of a sterling defense, were being very hard pressed by the opposing forwards and halfbacks. Eight minutes from the close of play, however, the four Irish forwards carried the ball down the field amid a scene of wild enthusiasm, there was a tussle near goal, and Young, a Belfast player, kicked a goal while the crowd gave full vent to its feelings. During the remainder of the game the Irishmen were the better team.

In the match at Cardiff between the association representatives of England and Wales, the latter had also to play for the greater part of the game with 10

men, and lost by 2 goals to 0. Until Vizard, the Welsh outside left, went off the field his side was playing quite as well as England. It was a severe blow to Wales to lose the services of their best player, but they continued to put up a good fight and should not have been defeated by 2 goals to 0, as Peers, the Welsh goalkeeper, although he played well, gave away a goal through over-eagerness. Altogether the play of the England team was not such as to make its prospects in the match with Scotland very bright. Hardy in goal and Crompton at back are certain to be selected for the Scottish match, the latter, particularly, giving a much better display than he did in the match with Ireland. Colclough of Crystal Palace, who was selected to fill Pennington's place at full-back, made a splendid first appearance in an international match, and is fairly certain to appear against Scotland while there are not likely to be many changes in the forward line. The half-back line, however, Brittleton, Wedlock, and McNeal, was not very good and these three players may all be dropped.

Cup Ties Played Off

As mentioned by cable the two undecided cup ties were played off and resulted in victories for Sheffield United and Burnley respectively. The defeat of Sunderland by Burnley reversed last year's result when the latter team were bundled out of the competition by Sunderland after a drawn game. Manchester City were only disposed of by Sheffield United after two drawn games.

There is very little change in the league situation. With only eight matches to play and a lead over their nearest rivals of six points it seems almost impossible that Blackburn Rovers can be displaced from their position of leaders in the first league. Aston Villa, who are in remarkably good form just now, defeated Manchester United on March 14 by no fewer than 6 goals to 0, and are likely to secure second place, but both Bolton Wanderers and Sunderland have to be reckoned with. In the second league Notts county continue to maintain a small lead which they are likely to keep while Woolwich Arsenal and Hull City are struggling hard for the second place and promotion to the senior league. Swindon were defeated twice in the course of the week ending March 14, but are still at the top of the southern league table although Crystal Palace are in a relatively better position.

RED SOX SQUAD OFF TOMORROW ON HOMEWARD TRIP

HOT SPRINGS—After two days of inactivity Manager Carigan plans to put his Boston American players through a hard practise session today. It will be the last work of the spring here as the squad will leave tomorrow on its journey to the East.

With the exception of Shortstop Wagner and Pitcher Wood, all of the men are rapidly rounding into shape. Wagner will not play in the practise games but will leave for Boston where he will complete his training on the home grounds. Pitcher Wood will go with the players but will not do any active work until after the season opens.

Manager Carigan is going to have considerable difficulty in selecting the best players for some of the positions. Hendriksen has been hitting the ball hard and fielding finely and it is going to be a difficult task keeping him from a regular place in the outfield.

Scott has been showing up strongly at shortstop and he will undoubtedly play in a number of championship games this summer. He is greatly improved over his 1913 form. Wilson and Judge are putting up a great contest for first base and promise to press the veteran Engle hard.

CANDIDATES FOR VARSITY TO MEET

A meeting of candidates for the Harvard varsity football team of 1914 will be held at 6:45 o'clock this evening in the trophy room of the Harvard Union, and all men who intend to try for the team next fall are expected to report, whether they can come out for spring practise or not.

Head Coach Percy Houghton will discuss plans for the spring work with the candidates, and these plans are so important that every man who expects to try for a place on the eleven should be present. The regular spring practise will begin Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOLTON TEAM IN SECOND PLACE IN FOOTBALL RACE

Blackburn Rovers Lose Part of Big Lead and Aston Villa Takes Third in English League Matches

OTHERS ADVANCE

LONDON—In the football league matches on Saturday the Blackburn Rovers lost part of their big lead as the result of their defeat by Sheffield Wednesday 3 goals to 1. The Bolton Wanderers, who defeated Bradford City 3 goals to 0, rose to second place on the table, Aston Villa being now third. Sunderland, last year's champions, suffered another defeat, West Bromwich Albion winning by 2 goals to 1, while Manchester City lost for the third time in succession, Chelsea beating them 1 goal to 0.

The City team is now in a little better position than Derby County and Preston North End. Results in the second league indicate that Notts County is practically certain to go up to the first league at the end of the season and Woolwich Arsenal is likely to be promoted. The latter are not playing well, but the reverses suffered by the other leading teams, Bradford and Hull City, have strengthened the Arsenal position. Swindon lost Saturday to Brighton by 2 goals to 0 and are again in danger of losing their leading position in the Southern league.

WINNIPEG R. C. MAY ENTER CREW

WINNIPEG—The probabilities are that the Winnipeg Rowing Club will be represented at the English Henley this summer, according to a statement by President C. Reilly.

CHANGES WILL BE MADE IN HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT

Coach James S. Wray of the Harvard varsity oarsmen has announced that these changes will be made in the order of the first crew when it goes out on the Charles river for practise today. E. W. Soucy, a member of the freshman eight of last year and substitute center on the varsity eleven last fall, will be at No. 5 in place of J. W. Middendorf, and James Talcott, Jr., will go in at No. 2 in the varsity in place of W. T. Gardner, who is to be moved to No. 4, replacing Bartlett Harwood.

Harwood and Middendorf will be transferred to the second boat. The removal of Harwood comes as somewhat of a surprise, as he was one of the three veterans from the 1913 varsity eight who were on the first crew this spring.

This shakeup followed the work of the crews in their practise race last week. The waist of the boat appeared to be weak in this race, and it was expected that the coach would order a number of changes in these men.

YALE 1917 NINE DATES ARE NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The schedule of 15 games for the Yale freshman baseball team, announced Saturday, includes for the first time a game with the Holy Cross freshmen, at New Haven, May 27.

Only one game is to be played with Princeton this season, May 23, at Princeton, instead of the two as heretofore. The season opens April 7 with a game against the local high school, and closes with the Harvard game on May 30.

DEERING HIGH TO MEET IOWA CITY

PORTLAND, Me.—The Iowa City high school rifle team has accepted the challenge of Deering high of this city to shoot on a neutral range for the world's schoolboy championship. The match will take place in Cleveland, O., during the first week in June.

NOTED GOLFERS WILL START IN BIG TOURNAMENT

Fourteenth Annual United North and South Championship Meet Opens at Pinehurst Today — W. J. Travis Leading Figure

CANADIANS ENTERED

PINEHURST, N. C.—Golfers of prominence from every section of the country will start today in the fourteenth annual United North and South amateur championship. The leading figure will be Walter J. Travis, Garden City, three times national champion of the United States and once the holder of the British amateur title.

Others of note who will play are Parker W. Whitmore of Boston, Howard B. Lee, Michigan champion for several years; J. D. Standish, Jr., who took Lee's state title from him last summer; Harold Weber, Toledo; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia; C. L. Becker, Woodland; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam Hunt; Chisholm Beach Fox Hills; George T. Brookaw, Garden City; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, who defeated Francis Ouimet since the open champion won his title; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, and F. K. Robeson, Pawling school, Two Canadians, R. F. Robinson, St. Catherine's, and R. H. Fortune, Winnipeg, will play.

The present holder of the United North and South championship is Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, who defeated Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok, in the final match, which went 37 holes.

GOULD AND HUHNS DEFEAT ENGLISH TENNIS EXPERTS

TUXEDO PARK—In an exhibition match in court tennis doubles on the court of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club yesterday, Jay Gould, champion of the world, and W. H. Huhn, the two amateur champions in doubles of America, defeated George F. Covey, former champion of the world, and Neville Lytton, amateur champion of England, three sets to one, by the score 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. The Americans played a wonderful game and easily outclassed the Englishmen.

Gould's returns were centered principally at the English former champion throughout the match, and his shots were accurate. A large crowd witnessed the match and tennis enthusiasts from all over the country were present. Robert D. Wrenn and P. Lorillard, Jr., were the referees.

FIRST SET
Gould and Huhn.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0-2
Covey and Lytton.....1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-6
SECOND SET
Gould and Huhn.....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1-6
Covey and Lytton.....0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0-4
THIRD SET
Gould and Huhn.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1-6
Covey and Lytton.....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0-4
FOURTH SET
Gould and Huhn.....0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1-6
Covey and Lytton.....1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0-3
Marker, A. Forester, Referee, P. Lorillard, Jr., and Robert D. Wrenn.

PICKUPS

The Cornell University baseball team will start on its southern trip Wednesday.

Amherst College defeated North Carolina A. and M. Saturday at baseball, 4 to 2.

Lafayette College won its baseball game with Washington and Lee Saturday, 7 to 5.

Annapolis Academy defeated the University of Pennsylvania at baseball Saturday 4 to 2.

The University of Vermont baseball team defeated the University of North Carolina Saturday 3 to 2.

Baker of the Athletics has been doing some wonderful batting in the practise games to date. One day he made four hits in five times up and again he made five hits in as many times at bat.

Watrous, star pitcher of the Yale freshman nine last year, has been declared ineligible for the varsity on account of scholarship conditions. He is a left-hander and was sure to make the team.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY WON BY ENGLAND

LONDON—England won the international cross-country championship Saturday, the order of finishing the 9½-mile course being, Nicholls, England, 60m. 23.4-5s.; Wallace, Scotland, 60m. 46.2-5s., and Olive, England, 61m. 14.3-5s.

HARVARD GETS RELAY TROPHY

A silver trophy will be presented the Harvard A. A. today by the Boston A. A. as a prize for the winning of the Harvard-B. A. A. 1500-relay race in the schoolboy games at which the Crimson runners made the new world's record of 3m. 3s.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Harvard varsity soccer football team defeated Clinton Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

Annapolis Academy defeated Lehigh University in their lacrosse game Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

Haverford College defeated Cornell University in an intercollegiate soccer match Saturday, 2 goals to 0.

It is announced that the centerboard on the American cup candidate Resolute will not be over 2½ inches thick.

The Wanderers Hockey Club of Montreal won its Boston series with the Vancouver team Saturday by 11 points to 9.

The Yale varsity soccer football team defeated Columbia University in an intercollegiate game Saturday, 5 goals to 4.

The Cornell varsity track team defeated the University of Michigan in their dual indoor athletic meet here Saturday.

J. W. Powers of Milford, Mass., has signed a contract to coach the New Hampshire State College track and field athletes this year.

J. I. Wendell, intercollegiate hurdle champion, is helping Coach Hunter develop the track team at Wesleyan University for a few days.

Jerome D. Travers, national amateur champion, is placed alone at scratch in the handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association for 1914.

New York University has awarded sweaters and letters to the gymnasts who won points in the intercollegiate championship meet last Friday.

M. J. Ryan of the Irish-American A. A. winner of the Boston A. A. marathon in 1913, has signed to coach the Mountclair (N. J.) high school track team this year.

H. W. Sawyer, former Princeton track captain and quarter-mile, has joined the Boston A. A. T. R. Tewksbury, the former Cornell hockey player, has also joined that club.

Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., won the open North and South golf championship at Pinehurst, N. C. Saturday with a card of 145. J. J. McDermott, former national open champion, was second with 147.

Capt. J. B. Ayer of the Union Boat Club eight-oared crew, which hopes to row in the Henley regatta this summer, announces that the entry of the eight for the Grand Challenge cup race and that of Paul Wittington for the diamond sculls have been forwarded to England.

Three new records were made and one equaled at the handicap indoor athletic meet of Dartmouth College Saturday. F. Marceau made a new record of 4m. 25.1-5s. for the mile run; W. R. Granger did 1m. 58s. for the half mile; H. T. Worthington did 22ft. 3in. in the broad jump, and Braun tied the record of 8s. for the 60-yard low hurdles.

BASEBALL WILL START VERY SOON

NEW YORK—Real baseball on home diamonds is now only a matter of a few days, with most of the teams swinging along through the training at a steady gait. The New York Americans and Brooklyn Nationals will start things here Thursday with an exhibition game and the Philadelphia Athletics and the world's champion Athletics will open their series in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Managers and players are not entirely satisfied with the result of the spring training season now closing. It has been an unsatisfactory period for some of the teams and no one is making any special predictions. The usual widely heralded prospects in some quarters are not heard at all. What slender remaining chances the Cleveland Americans had for making a strong showing in the American League after the Federals got through with them were greatly lessened by the loss of Chapman who will be out of the game for some time.

Becher, the former Cincinnati outfielder who was expected to add much speed and general strength to the New York National outfield is not expected to be in condition to start the season. Pitcher Wood of the Boston Americans is not expected to play for a month.

FRANCIS OUIMET OFF FOR ENGLAND

Francis Ouimet, national open golf champion of the United States, and Arthur G. Lockwood, former Massachusetts state amateur title holder, sailed for England yesterday on the steamer Lapland to compete in the English golf championships, besides the Scottish and French title tournaments.

Members of the United States Golf Association as well as the Massachusetts Golf Association were at the pier to see the golf stars depart. Ouimet will remain at the home of Mr. Lockwood several days during the English amateur title tournament at Sandwich, which starts May 18, as Mr. Lockwood's home is but a short distance from the course.

N. W. NILES MEETS JOHNSON TODAY IN THE SINGLES

R. L. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson Capture Doubles of First Indoor Lawn Tennis Tourney of Longwood C. C.

TOUCHARD DEFEATED

N. W. Niles meets H. C. Johnson this afternoon in the final round of singles in the first annual indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. The semi-final round of singles and the final in doubles was played Saturday and some fast contests resulted.

To R. N. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson go the honors of winning the doubles championship following their victory over A. S. Dabney and N. W. Niles in the final round Saturday, three sets to one: 6-4; 6-8; 6-1; 6-4. It was a hard-fought match and Johnson played a prominent part in bringing the victory to his side. Dabney played the best game for his side.

In the semi-final round of singles Niles furnished the feature play when he defeated G. F. Touchard of New York, the national indoor champion, two sets to one: 6-2; 3-6; 6-2. Touchard never seemed able to get his game going right.

H. C. Johnson had an easy time winning from J. E. D. Jones of Providence in the other singles match allowing his opponent only three games in the two sets played. The summary:

Singles, semi-finals—N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated G. F. Touchard, New York, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Harry C. Johnson, Boston, defeated J. E. D. Jones, Providence, 6-2, 6-1.

Doubles, final—R. N. Williams, Jr., and H. C. Johnson defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, 6-4, 6-8, 6-1, 6-4.

ONLY THREE MEN FROM 1913 EIGHT RETAIN SEATS

PHILADELPHIA—When the University of Pennsylvania varsity crew goes on the river this afternoon it will contain only three men who were in the shell at Poughkeepsie last June. Butler, No. 2; Garvin, No. 5, and Merriek, No. 6, are the trio of veterans who have not been unseated. They retain the same seats as last year.

One of the surprises of the past week's rowing at Pennsylvania was the placing of Chickering at stroke. He was bow man in last year's freshman shell. Shoemaker, who stroked the Red and Blue first shell on the Hudson last year, is also out for his old seat, but in Nickalls' latest orders he occupies the stern position in the second varsity.

Coach Nickalls intends to have the varsity work hard in the new English shell all this week in order to get the men acquainted with each other. The races between varsity and the other crews will be started again next week.

STALLINGS' TEAM MEETS ATLANTA

MAON, Ga.—The Boston Nationals will meet the Atlanta team of the Southern league here today in the second game of their practise and the first played with that team on this diamond. Tomorrow these two teams will meet in the last game they will play this spring.

Manager Stallings is well pleased with the showing made by his men to date. Up to Saturday the batting had been very light, but the men showed a big improvement in their game at Atlanta and promise to develop in this department of play as the season goes on. Tyler had the honor of being the first pitcher to go through a nine-inning game, and he did well, allowing his opponents only eight hits and four runs.

Catcher is the position that is giving Manager Stallings the most concern. He has two good men in Whaling and Gowdy, but will be hard pressed to develop a third man, and the club will need one. The infield and outfield are improving with every game and should be stronger than they were at any time in 1913.

CALL OUT 1917 CANDIDATES

Fielding candidates for the Harvard freshman baseball team will hold their first practise of the season this afternoon and all battery and fielding candidates are ordered to report ready to play to Coach Reeves at the locker building on Soldiers field.

Locomobile

USED CAR DEPARTMENT

1913-36 H. P. Touring Car, 5 Pass.	1912-48 H. P. Touring Car, 7 Pass.
1912-48 H. P. Touring Car, 5 Pass.	1911-48 H. P. Touring Car, 7 Pass.
1911-48 H. P. Touring Car, 5 Pass.	1911-39 H. P. Touring Car, 5 Pass.
1911-18 H. P. Touring Car, 5 Pass.	1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.
1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.	1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.
1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.	1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.
1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.	1910-30 H. P. Packard T. C., 7 Pass.

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MAGNIFYING GOOD IS PRACTICAL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONFRONTED by frequent false judgment concerning human problems, mortals need, as did Job, the pertinent reminder contained in the admonition, "Remember that thou magnify his [God's] work, which men behold." As if in anticipation of the query, Can all men at all times magnify the good? the statement immediately follows, "Every man may see it; man may behold it afar off." It is noteworthy that when Job roused himself to look beyond the apparently overwhelming ills that afflicted him, he was healed and restored. The good, the spiritually real, became to him so great, so glorious, that the evils became as nothing—they disappeared. This is exactly what has been and always will be experienced by every one who sees that spiritual good as a practical working power is greater than any evil which may seem to overtake one.

What are the works of God that should be magnified and that "every man may see"? Are they something apart from our everyday experience that we must, forsooth, drop important or necessary occupations in order to contemplate far-away spiritual things? The man of affairs, the busy woman and enterprising youth agree that this is impractical. And rightly so. But Christian Science throws a new light upon the relation of the spiritual to our human well-being. Because God is divine Principle, the Life of man, the source of infinite activity which man reflects, this Science teaches that to magnify the spiritually good in all circumstances is the most sane endeavor that can engage mankind. To dwell in the conscious realization that God and the good works which reflect Him are the only realities is to increase one's ability to reflect and express these good works. It is to ally one's self with God, the source of infinite power.

One need only magnify the laws that are spiritual to understand that man's health is entirely in God's keeping, quite above the touch of falsely called material or physical laws. When being viewed as wholly spiritual, harmony is seen to be man's normal estate. Viewing life as material subjects one to so-called material laws that control, or rather, fail to control a discordant mortal existence. Men become sick when material laws of health, climate and so on become to them greater than God's spiritual laws; when hatred occupies their thought instead of love; when they forget to love God and man because the habit of thinking error, looking for error, talking error employs thought; when the exter-

nal "note" has for them assumed the proportions of the inward "beam" of wrong thinking (Luke vi, 42). Mortals are healed when they magnify in their thinking as Christian Science teaches them to do; when they magnify in their thought God's perfect laws until the so-called material laws become as nothing. Then what seemed to be disease disappears, for discord cannot bind one in whose consciousness God, good, is All. In our daily contact with others, magnifying good in our own thought tends to harmonize all our relations with them. This right activity of thought does not in the least require that we ignore wrongs or try to make right of wrong. But we need not emphasize another's fault. If our fellow seems to have a bad temper, is a tiresome talker or is troublesome in any of the numerous other mortal ways, we may earnestly try to regard the error only long enough to deny its reality and then turn the lens of self-knowledge within to see that no irritation, criticism or self-righteousness responds to the error from without. If, whatever the seeming wrong, we determine that in our own thought God, good, alone shall be present and real and great, error from without cannot long trouble us.

Too often when trouble seems to arise, mortals magnify the trouble by fearing it, worrying about it, scolding about it, or quarreling with others about it, thus increasing the distress. Yet the only way of removing the trouble and its effects is to do just the opposite thing,—to magnify in our thought God's perfect love, goodness and power until the seeming force of the wrong is wholly destroyed for us. While this mental process is the perfectly simple one of thinking truth instead of thinking falsity, it does require the exercise of such qualities as determination, persistence, patience. And certainly these qualities should not be exercised in relation to anything but what is right and true. Persistence in error results only in more error. Patient perseverance in clinging to good as the only reality brings out more good and the priceless reward of gaining a better understanding of real being. The radiation of this silent influence for good is certain to bring a response from those around us, and conditions are frequently bettered for many by the work of one righteous thinker.

Our lives cannot be different from our thinking. We see good or evil as a reality according to the mental lens through which we view existence. But only he may hope to reach the actual who looks at life through the lens of spiritual thinking. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The lens of Science magnifies the divine power to human sight; and we then see the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 194). What we see depends upon how we see, upon what we are. God's child, the real man,

sees what God sees. Spiritual good is the only power that can destroy evil. Therefore our capacity to purge evil out of our own lives, to overcome the evil influences that afflict us and to encourage others into purer living depends upon how much we magnify good in our own thoughts.

Faith

God grant me in the vale of pain
The power to look beyond and see
The blessed heights, where once again
Relief may come to me.

God grant that in the night of grief
My heart may know that day is near,
And, clinging fast to such belief,
Find light ere dawn appear.
—Virginia W. Mackall in the Churchman.

NEW ENGLAND PASTURE HOMES

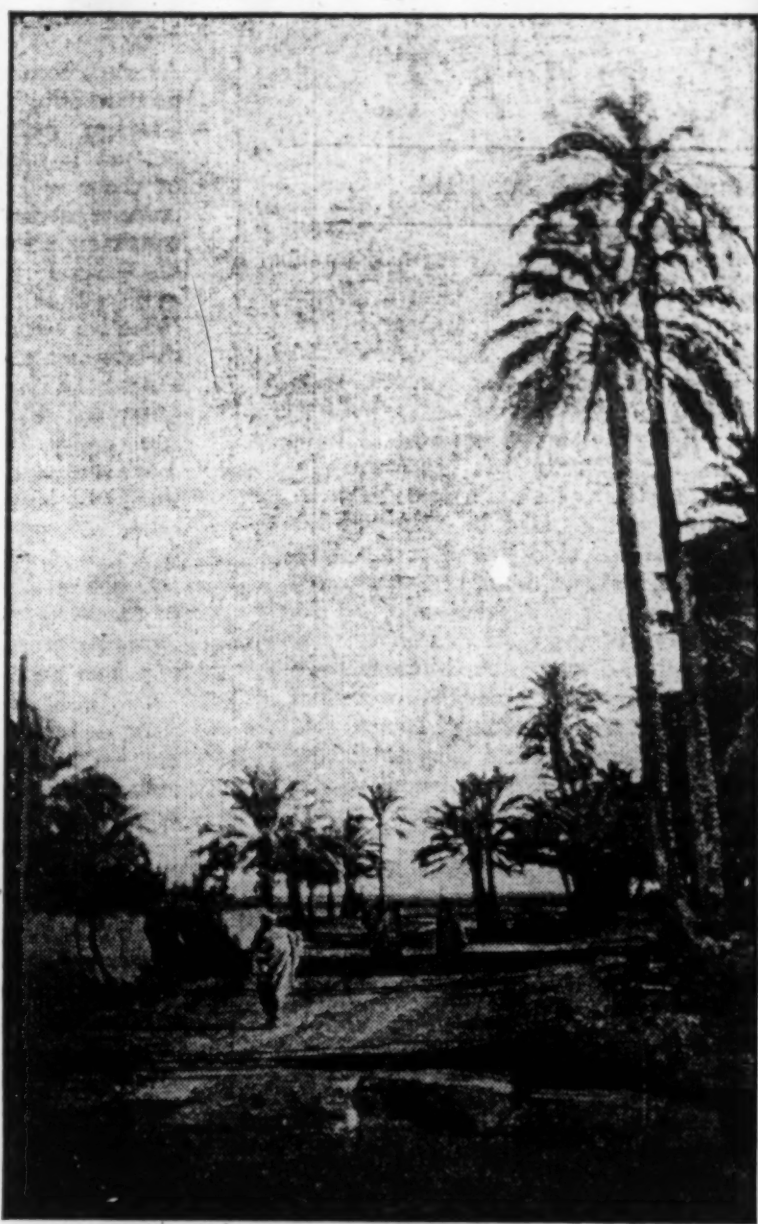
EMERSON says something to the effect that those who fill themselves with worldliness shall never see the beauty of a dry pine stump on which the wan March sun shines. The love of the barest and simplest things in nature is seen in poets of Emerson's type and in all to whom New England is dear. There is rich luxury of green in New England, to be sure, and startling blue of lakes and the silver line of rivers among the hills; but there is much scenery that is neither hill nor vale, neither pasture nor mountain, neither rugged nor picturesque, neither wild nor luxuriant. This nondescript page of nature seems to be rough, grassy space with gray rocks outcropping. These have no high-piled column architecture of wave-carved shores, but just monotonous gray surfaces, lifting a little now and then, to speak of barren soil, void, too, of mountain glories. It is just dull landscape, not wild enough even to be desolate. Blueberries and ferns may be gathered plentifully here and goldenrod in its time, and there is a little grazing for cattle, that clamber awkwardly along the slopes.

Yet this characteristic plainness of New England, all underlaid with rock, is dear to those who love sun and sky and the open. Now a writer in the Craftsman comes forward to tell how such a rocky pasture world may be made beautiful with just a touch of care and of art. If a house is to be set in such land let it be unpretentious, low and colored gray to match the granite. Then let no flourishing lawns be made, but let the grass be smoothed a bit, enough to take away the unkempt look. Then where the rocks occur let bright-colored flowers be sown plentifully. The rocks make a background for them and emphasize their beauty. Sometimes vines may be set training over the ledge that is most conspicuous. Early in the year rock-

The Everlasting Temple

In my mind's eye a Temple, like a cloud
Slowly surmounting some invidious hill,
Rose out of darkness: the bright Work
stood still,
And might of its own beauty have been
proud,
But it was fashioned and to God was
vowed
By Virtues that diffused, in every part,
Spirit divine through forms of human
art:
Faith had her arch—her arch, when
winds blow loud,
Into the consciousness of safety thrilled;
And Love her towers
Hope had her spire
Star-high, and pointing still to something
higher.
Trembling I gazed, but heard a voice—
it said:
"Hell-gates are powerless Phantoms
when we build." —Wordsworth.

BISKRA, ALGERIA, DESERT BEYOND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE northern portion of the Algerian Sahara is rapidly becoming a popular resort, and every winter Biskra, the first oasis in the desert and the terminus of the railway line, receives its contingents of cosmopolitan visitors who mingle somewhat strangely with the desert folk in the streets and market. A modern French Biskra of barracks, shops and hotels is rising, but old Biskra with its houses of sun baked bricks scattered among the palm trees is the chief object of the tourist's interest. Winding roads lead through it, each bordered with its running stream carrying water to the palm gardens of the oasis. The square windowless houses stand in groups with here and there a mosque of rather more substantial structure. Beyond the southern boundary of the oasis the desert stretches away, a vast monotony, unbroken by rising ground of any description and irresistibly bringing to the mind the often quoted simile of an inland sea.

Greece, from Parnassus

If you wish to understand at a glance the organization of the land of Greece, to grasp all its contrasts and contemplate at one view all its beauties, . . . let us ascend Parnassus. . . . First you have the circular flash of the sea, whence emerge distant archipelagos adjoining the land of Asia; on the horizon rises the gray mass of Athos. The sea is furrowed by the breeze and by the caiques which leave behind them visible ripples; you catch sight of it again at your feet, pushing its way into the land present on every side, glittering like a lake amidst the mountains. Then you have the white towns on the coast, dozing in the depths of the . . . inlets. Nearer to you, on a higher level, are the hollow plains, the vast brownish steppes of the Copair and the delicate undulations of Attica; that is rustic Greece, the Greece of the vineyards . . . and of the maize fields with its high yellow-brown villages built of earth. Higher still is the chaos of ravines hid in shade, whence float, dry and clear, the clanging of the goat bells and the barking of the dogs. That is pastoral Greece, the home of the shepherds. . . . Lastly, a stage higher, is the mysterious silence of the great forests whence eternal springs draw their nourishment. By long circuitous ways the slender threads of water descend and distribute freshness . . . to the labyrinth of ravines and valleys, running between a double fringe of mastic and tamarind trees.—Gustave Fougere.

CANAL THAT WASHINGTON BUILT

HOW many students of American history recall that one of the early engineering efforts of George Washington was an attempt to drain the famous Dismal swamp of Virginia? A writer in the Country Gentleman brings this fact freshly to light in describing a modern farm that is being successfully conducted within the precincts of this swamp. He remarks that the father of our country surveyed and supervised the digging of the Dismal Swamp canal, which forms one of the boundaries of the farm described, and which still carries the water of Lake Drummond to the sea. The owner of the farm says of Washington's work:

"The only implements used were spades and wheelbarrows in the hands of slave labor. In constructing the northern end of the canal it was intended to lock it down to the level of tidewater, but the diggers encountered a buried forest of perfectly pre-

Keeping Down Fire Loss

The list of "Don'ts" issued in the fire prevention campaign in New York—has been published extensively, but it is worth while to remind oneself of the rules again and again. In many apartment houses there are dark closets into which it is impossible to see without artificial light. There is constant temptation to invade these with a candle or even a match. There are cheap covered candles that one may use for such a purpose with safety and no house with closets not well lighted should be without a well protected portable light, since one never knows when one may wish to investigate the corners. Among the "don'ts" submitted by the fire commissioners of New York are these:

Don't block the fire escapes. Don't leave everything to the landlord; inspect your own house from cellar to garret and locate all exits. Don't allow the children to play with matches. Don't keep matches except in a tin box with cover attached. Don't toss away a match unless completely extinguished, and then toss it into a metal or porcelain receptacle. Don't fill lamps or oil stoves while lighted. Don't use kerosene oil in lighting fires. Don't use naphtha or gasoline for cleaning purposes where there are open lights or fires. Don't put hot ashes on a dumb waiter. Don't accumulate old beds and bedding or other trash in cellars. Don't allow delivery boys to tie back the dumb waiter door in the cellar; by this means fires have spread throughout buildings. Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year.

In the Rural School

Geography has possibilities far beyond what is usually made of it. The farm interests of any community may readily be projected in almost any direction. To follow any farm product to the market, through the various stages until the finished product reaches the consumer, or to trace a piece of farm machinery to the factory and from the factory to the raw products involves a surprisingly large amount of geographical knowledge. Even the remotest lands are made more real and interesting when studied in connection with agricultural exploration and plant introduction. Geography may well form a basis for a knowledge of markets and the routing of shipments from the farm, which is of vital importance to the farmer.—B. M. Davis, professor of agricultural education, Miami University.

Money Lessons

Children should be taught not only how to get money, but how to use it. They should know how to save, how to spend and how to give.—Congregation-

Need for Careful English

Some one has lately been remarking on the careless use of the word "proposition." We speak of a "business proposition" more or less loosely, and then we call some man a "queer proposition." The word is correctly used in the Gettysburg speech, where Lincoln speaks of the proposition that men are created free and equal. This is the more scholarly application of the word, though anything proposed may be called a proposition, if only the word is not overworked.

The word "product" is another which is much overused in commercial writing of these days. Indeed, the meager vocabulary of commerce, especially on the packages in which the "products" are sent forth, caused the conqueror of Mt. McKinley, Archdeacon Stuck, in his story of the climb, to comment on the use of these and other words. Evidently he looked for some literary food in the printed labels of the packages he carried and he reports scanty pickings. Modern advertisement, on the other hand, is already waking workers up to the real resources of the English language. Advertising as a fine art and also as a literary art, is one of the possibilities of the future. There is the right, the fitting and effective way of saying whatever has to be said. This is the fine art of writing advertisements. Nothing is further from good advertising than stock phrases or commercial patter. Fresh phrases, new, direct and telling ways of expressing things, are as necessary to the advertiser as well dressed shop windows are to the merchant.

Walls of Nanking

Hungwu, the founder of the famous Ming dynasty and possibly the greatest man that China ever produced, was the builder of the walls of Nanking, which form one of the most interesting and impressive sights of the Chinese empire. These walls, now threatened with demolition, were completed in 1390. They rival in dignity and far exceed in length the massive walls of Peking. For the greater part of their length of 20 miles the walls of Nanking carry a roadway along which two carriages can drive abreast. At various points they rise to a height of 80 feet, and present wonderful and varied architectural features. China is being denuded of many of her treasures of antiquity, and if the effort which is being made to obtain official sanction for the pulling down of part of the wall of Nanking is successful, she will suffer a loss which will be quite irretrievable.

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True Story of Velasquez "Venus" Recently Known

THE "Venus" of Velasquez, which occupies a screen in the Spanish room of the National Gallery in London, has, owing to her recent experiences, taken as prominent a place in the interest of the world as the famous "Gioconda" of the Louvre. The name of the National Gallery picture and its true history have only of quite recent years been decided upon. At one time it was thought to be identical with the "Cupid and Psyche" of Velasquez, which was catalogued with the collection in the Alcazar palace, Madrid. That picture disappeared after the fire in 1734 and was supposed to have been destroyed.

Of late it has been ascertained beyond

a doubt that the "Venus" was never in the Alcazar palace, but appears in the catalogue of a collection belonging to Don Gaspar de Haro, a man well known as a patron of the great Spanish painter. From the Haros it passed into the hands of one Spanish gentleman after another until the Duke of Wellington secured it and brought it to England in 1806. Buchanan, the dealer, purchased it at that date for Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, and from thenceforth the picture became known as the Rokeby "Venus." Mr. Morritt paid £500 for it in 1806, and in 1905 his successor, Harry Morritt sold it to the National gallery for £45,000. Velasquez, the greatest of Spanish artists

and one of the greatest of all times and countries, had, in the interval which passed between these purchases, won the position due to him in the estimation of the world.

For the Municipal Theater

Sketching the story of New York theaters for the past winter, a writer in the American Magazine finds that though it has been what the players call a poor season, the good plays have practically all prospered. He thinks that when a play stays in a place long enough to be really known the people render the verdict in favor of the good as against the bad play. He deduces from this, then, the fact that the people really like good plays. He thinks that it is a pity to waste money carrying a worthless musical comedy over the country. It would be far better for each town of any size to have a municipal theater. Here plays could be put on which the people really want to see. Now in all but a few large cities the people have to take what comes to them. In a real municipal theater there could be, moreover, cheaper prices. If the theater were run on an educational basis and as the representative of art, not for the financial gain of owners or managers, then it would come to its own as an integral part of the culture of the land.

Shrubs for Hedgemaking

For central latitudes in the United States the following deciduous shrubs are named by the Woman's Home Companion as the best for hedge-making: privet of several kinds, buck-thorn, old fashioned lilac, withered, arrow-wood, barberry, white-fruited dogwood. But there are dozens and dozens of others. Of the evergreen trees and shrubs there is not one which will not serve.

Morn's Message

May every morning seem to say:
"There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you."
—Henry Van Dyke.

Above Criticism

The time-honored precept, "The King can do no wrong," inspired one of the most caustic book reviews ever published. When Louis XVIII. issued his "Voyage a Coblentz," the Constitutionnel gave it a notice of exactly two lines: "If this little volume was written by the King, it is above criticism; if not the work of his Majesty, it is below criticism." Contrary to the usual practice of French newspapers, says the Daily Chronicle (London), this review was unsigned, and the secret of its authorship has never been made public.

Friendship

Friendship, a dear balm,
Whose coming is as light and music are
Mid dissonance and gloom:—a star
Which moves not 'mid the moving heav-
ens alone:
A smile among dark frowns: a beloved
light:
A solitude, a refuge, a delight.
—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

These pictures have changed very lit-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 30, 1914

Warships as South American Liners

WITH the practical details of the project to use certain cruisers of the United States navy as conveyers of mail and a limited amount of freight between South American and home ports, only a few persons, relatively speaking, are competent to deal authoritatively. That the plan is fathered by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts speaks well for it, as he has a knowledge of naval matters not equaled by many of his colleagues in the Senate. It is with the theory of the plan that most citizens will find themselves concerned, and, we doubt not, approving it. To be sure, like much that the army is now called upon to do, the project intimates that days of romance and caste and superiority to labor are over for the so-called men-of-war. A utilitarian age demands from all governmental agencies some tasks that were not imposed formerly. When war was the normal state of society and times of peace the exception it was quite natural that soldiering should connote strategy, fighting and spoils, and that he who fought for his tribe or his country or his race should not also be asked to be its laboring servant. But with the flight of time the non-martial, supervisory, policing, commerce-protecting and business-getting aspects of professional duty have been gaining higher status in naval and army circles. Indeed it is only by stressing this fact that the laity and their legislative representatives can be induced to make the appropriations from taxes paid for vast military expenditures in times of peace.

This being the trend of events, it is not at all surprising that this latest proposition of a utilitarian kind should have found a sponsor in one of the most practical of nations. Every one concedes the desirability of a better mail service between North and South America, and this for many reasons, cultural as well as commercial. Any increase of direct, regular and reliable freight transport service between the two continents would be mutually advantageous. The United States, failing as yet to indorse ship subsidy methods of expanding the national marine, now bethinks it of another way of accomplishing much the same results. It will set apart certain swift vessels of the navy, bound to be kept in commission anyway; and it will experiment with them in a field that is by custom wholly given over to private initiative albeit often buttressed by treasury grants. Ships, officers and crews will, as it were, be looked upon as live capital, capable of earning income even when the gates of the temple of Janus are closed.

The plan is interesting also because, while originating with a conservative senator from a conservative state, it nevertheless sanctions extension of governmental activities in a field of action where, to date, they have not been many. Many persons who would favor the mail service would not approve the carrying of freight. We note some significance in this plan, moreover, because it is almost the exact reversal of the old-world custom of building commercial ships in such a manner that they can be converted to the uses of war if occasion arises. Senator Weeks' proposal will therefore be no less interesting to the advocates of world peace than to those large bodies of United States taxpayers who will sense a great economy in having decadent war ships given over to prolonged activity in commerce rather than having them sent at once to the scrap heap.

The Rokeby "Venus" as an Argument

THE famous Rokeby "Venus" is one of the masterpieces of Spanish art. When it is said that it is one of the chefs-d'oeuvre of Velasquez, it is unnecessary to say any more on that subject. Brought into England a century ago by the Duke of Wellington, its name gradually changed from the "Venus de Estej" to the Rokeby "Venus" by reason of its long sojourn at Rokeby, in Yorkshire. Some years ago the picture was purchased for the National gallery. It has ever since been regarded as one of the principal attractions of that magnificent collection. Such is the picture which has been selected for the latest and most notorious of all suffragette outrages, and the apologia of the lady of the hatchet, who wrought the damage, is a human document of undeniable interest.

There is nothing whatever hysterical about Miss Richardson's vindication. It is as logical a piece of reasoning as the "eye for eye" and "tooth for tooth" argument so fascinating to the hexateuchal redactor, on which so much of the theory of the criminal law is built. "You can get another picture," Miss Richardson said, "but you cannot get another life. I have tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the government for destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history." It is the revival of the method of the Cromwellian iconoclasts, differently applied, of course, who knocked the heads off innumerable marble saints with their musket stocks, and drove their pikes through stained glass windows, of incalculable value and incomparable beauty, in uncompromising support of an idea.

The Cromwellian idea was the suppression of mariolatry, and the establishment of puritanism. The suffragette idea is the repeal of the "cat and mouse" act, and the winning the vote. Cromwell declared quite plainly that he would venture anything in support of the one. The suffragettes have announced that they will respect nothing but the lives of their opponents in pursuit of the other. It is no use measuring your neighbor's grievances by your own conventions. The Labor party is feting the deported nine, in the midst of Conservative revivings. The Unionists are sending round the fiery cross in support of Ulster, whilst the Liberals and Labor men threaten unconditional reprisals. It might be well to remember what Shakespeare meant when he wrote, "Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?" The passions of the suffragettes may be as easily roused as those of the House of Commons, and as Miss Richardson said, there is an uncomfortable odor of humbug in Belfast, Tony-pandy and the Land League preaching law and order.

FROM latest accounts it would appear that the scope of the new farmer's activities is to be so widened that one may excusably mistake him at times for the new postmaster.

AT THE coming second national conference on marketing and farm credits, to be held in Chicago, data bearing upon the effect of tenancy in hindering farmers' profitable sale of crops will be presented. It is the chief obstacle, according to the University of Wisconsin expert who will make the report, based on several years' investigation of facts, gathered in all sections of the country. Effective working together presupposes a certain measure of permanency in the personnel of the group. But a short lease system favors development of a type of farmer who is here today and there tomorrow, who sends down no family roots into the community, and who cares little or naught but for immediate pecuniary returns on a tract that he will exploit and then leave. His whole theory of operation is individualistic, save as he aligns himself with other tenants against the land owning and renting class. Indeed, it is this rapidly growing class feeling among agriculturists, already showing itself in striking ways in the politics of some of the states of the West, that makes it clear that the United States has a larger agrarian problem on her hands than most of her publicists realize.

Mr. Holman, who has thoroughly studied this phase of the rural problem, pertinently asks those persons who are insistent in their demands for better methods of working together in farming, dairying, village storekeeping, how they expect to build up "a strong stable organization in a community that consists of 80 per cent tenant farmers, 60 per cent of whom move each year?"

Yet another aspect of the matter has to be considered, namely, the difficulties created by increasing variation of race and religious affiliations. In many sections of New England of today, any community enterprise would at once run athwart this obstacle, though it is not insuperable. The best human material out of which community rural enterprise can evolve would seem to be of a sort deeply attached to the locality by sentiments that are not selfish but truly communal, and that at the same time can rise above lesser differences to the plane of human brotherhood and common economic, political, intellectual and spiritual needs. No system of agrarian caste, no political solidarity to compass group ends, no perpetuation of racial or religious feuds, can coexist with genuine rural betterment through cooperative methods.

When Boston Undertakes a Pageant

EXPERIENCE of towns like Darien, Conn., Arlington, Mass., and Cornish, N. H., and a city like Hartford, Conn., in planning and carrying through pageants with success is now available for the ancient city of Boston as it considers a similar project. When the scheme was first broached several years ago it was natural to turn for advice to an expert with British and Canadian experience. Today there is a body of home knowledge that was not available then. The pageantry movement has taken on national dimensions and is organized on that scale. Several men and women have shown ability justifying them in claiming to be expert advisers and as such they are now busy most of the time giving professional advice and also earning an honorable living.

This being the case, the Boston project simply becomes one of sufficient wealth of local traditions and historical events to be commemorated and depicted, and the readiness of citizens to finance the enterprise and to support loyally any plan that may be agreed upon. As to the richness and variety of pageant material resident in Boston's town and city evolution, who that knows the record can doubt it? The only question, then, is of the desirability of having such a pageant on a worthy scale; and ere long that issue is likely to be debated by Bostonians especially interested.

Consideration of the matter now can be taken in the light of facts that were not available a few years ago. The experience of artists, civic reformers, and city officials, in their recent efforts to make the holiday celebrations of Boston worthier of the events celebrated, and educational as well as recreational in character, has convinced them of the large amount of popular enthusiasm and support which the pageant scheme will call forth if it is entered upon. The city now has among some of its largest groups of foreign-born residents persons who enter with zest into anything that recalls to them the civic festivals they have known prior to their coming to the United States. Among educators, also, there is deepened understanding of the possibilities of the pageant as an instrument for popularizing both beauty and civic duty. These considerations will help whenever pageantry is invoked to symbolize the record, the achievement, and the modern changes of New England's old Puritan metropolis.

A CONSIDERABLE and a growing percentage of seasonal visitors from the northern to the southern United States now take their golf clubs with them. The assurance of good golfing has become as attractive to thousands of winter resorters as was the assurance of good boating and good fishing in other days. Throughout the southland the hotels that can offer satisfactory links to their guests find that they possess valuable assets, and they are making the most of them. Some of the best golf players in the country and in the world are numbered annually among the southern players; there are championships of local and sectional consequence to be struggled for and won; golfing in the sunnier climes of the nation has opened up, for the important class that does not care to hunt or boat or fish or habitually lounge on the great piazzas or loiter along the beaches or ramble aimlessly in the forests, a pleasant and a welcome means of recreation.

If winter golf stopped here it would hardly be worth the attention we are bestowing upon it. But it goes much farther. Not only do northerners meet other northerners on the links and there renew and cement friendships, but they also meet southerners who later and seasonally bring their golf clubs to the North. A great deal has been said and a great deal has been written at one time and another with regard to the importance to the United States of the commingling of the people of all quarters of the nation. There is more of it than is generally known. Great companies of friendly visitors are constantly moving North and South and East and West. There is mingling on the seashore, by the lakes, on the mountains, out in the canyons, up among the tall pines, down among the bayous and the keys. The people of the United States from all geographical extremes are getting to know each other, and, in the main to like each other.

Getting Farmers to Work Together

THE changes that time has brought to the personnel of the United States Senate within a decade have been many. As far as problems of national internal economy go, the upper legislative body today is a much more radical group than that which occupied seats of power as the new century dawned. With the more direct method of electing senators and the passing of the organization type of lawmaker selected by a state Legislature subservient to a party boss, it seems not at all likely that former conditions will return. In fact the present chief executive is surer of aid from the Senate on some of his domestic policies than he is from the House and his party chiefs there.

But when it comes to foreign policy the changes wrought in Senate personnel do not seem to have substantially altered the status of the treaty-making legislative body and of the treaty-making executive arm of government. The Senate is still more sensitive than the department of state to those possible surrenders of established traditions that are involved in complete acceptance of the principle of arbitration or judicial settlement of international disputes. It will not go as far as President Wilson and Mr. Bryan seem willing to go in international agreements that bind the United States to accept as final decisions that might be adverse, for instance, to the plans of the army and navy in connection with defense of the Monroe doctrine in territory abutting on the Caribbean sea. The proposed new treaty with Denmark, in its present form at least, makes it impossible for the United States in certain contingencies to assert and to defend claims relative to the Danish West Indies, which both Denmark and the rest of Europe know that Washington has asserted for a considerable period of time. If the secretary of state chooses to recede somewhat from his position of extreme trust in the policy of arbitration, no doubt the Senate will ratify the treaty. If he will not, it is likely to reject it.

This prophecy is the safer to make in the light of trends in the Senate indicating that many of the senators from the southern and western states, who come direct from the people and not by way of the state Legislatures, seem decidedly more jingoist and pro-American than their predecessors. Apparently the principle of arbitration has not so many adherents in the Senate today as it had not so very long ago.

ONE of the greatest merchants in the United States started business with a push cart and succeeded from the start by continuing to push.

THINKING people of both sexes who read the article to appear in the fashion page of the Monitor tomorrow on specially designed attire for women engaged in business callings will be impressed and pleased, we believe, by the frankness and clearness with which the case is presented. Attention is properly called by the writer to the frequency with which business women have been admonished to dress with proper regard to their employment, that the demand now being made for suitable costumes may be given force. In well-regulated establishments employing women it is seldom now that good taste is violated by overdressing. The reason for this is that good taste is more prevalent among working women than it was in other days, and more especially in the days when the transition from the parlor to the office or shop was at once more unusual and abrupt than it is today. It should not be forgotten that it required some time for women of the better types to accept the conditions which gave them a fixed place in the world of industrial activity. Where the woman formerly went into business for passing or pressing reasons, and altogether upon a temporary basis, she now accepts her post as a vocation, striving, as a man does, to adjust herself to it in all respects, even in the matter of dress.

Styles are changing, as our article points out, and in the changes there seems to have been no provision for the business woman. If she must discard the convenient and becoming dress she has been wearing in business for the last few years, thus far no acceptable substitute has been offered by the trade. The point is raised, fairly we believe, that the stores should take it upon themselves to cater to this important element of the female population. Nothing in the nature of a uniform, of course, is desired or would be countenanced, nor need there be any pronounced distinction between the home dress and the business dress where both are worn for utility rather than for show. The thing desired is that a dress shall be evolved from the present styles, and in harmony with them; well cut, well made, of good material; neat, comfortable and economical; and that such a dress shall be provided in the ready-to-wear departments of the stores in a variety large enough to allow for the proper indulgence of individual taste. This is not asking anything unreasonable, and we cannot see why the storekeepers should not be glad to recognize the justice and force of the appeal.

THE report of the buildings constructed in cities of the United States having a population of 35,000 or more during the year 1912 has long since been in a large measure anticipated by the real estate and building trades boards and journals. But we have them now from the United States geological survey, and they may be accepted as reliable. We shall content ourselves with giving the total expenditures upon the structures, which exceeded \$916,000,000, New York's expenditures in this particular running twice as high as Chicago's, and Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Los Angeles followed Chicago in the order named. The greatest gain of the year in the value of construction was made by New York, the next greatest by Los Angeles. No less than twenty cities put exceeding \$10,000,000 each into new buildings. It is a matter of by no means secondary interest that the city leading in construction also led in the construction of buildings of a fire-resisting character, and that Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Rochester and Seattle have relatively good records to show in this respect. All of them might, however, be easily improved as the cities of the United States are hardly so much in need of more buildings as of better ones. Some of those cities, notably New York, have taken this lesson to heart and are profiting by it. It would be well for the cities and for the country if all the others should do likewise.

Danish West Indies' Future

Dress for Women in Business

Quality of City Buildings in 1912